THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Sun Yat-senism Versus Communism

By Samuel H. Chang

Arthur Ransome On "The Shanghai Mind"

Chinese Militarists on the Road to Bankruptcy

By Charles Dailey

Is Britain Losing Her Position in China?

By F. Fook Wan

The Chinese Revolution Moves Across the Yangtsze

By J. B. P.

許密勒論評報

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1927

THIRTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. XL No. 13.

Millard Publishing Co., No. 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

When tobaccos are good enough to speak for themselves

—let them say it!

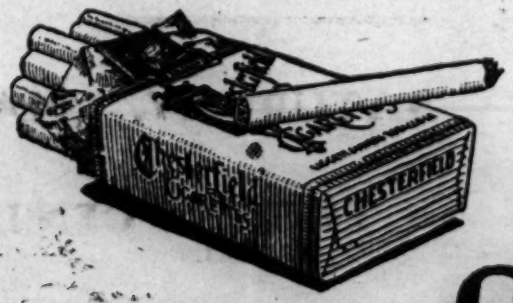
THAT'S the one way to give men what they want in a cigarette—natural tobacco taste. Each type of tobacco should contribute—one its spicy tang, one its rich aroma, one its mellow "body," one its mild sweetness; and if the quality is right and the blend is right, that's all there is to it.

Sounds easy!

But to create a blend that combines fullness with mildness; that removes heaviness while retaining "character"; that makes a cigarette that is smooth and mild yet "satisfying"—to do all this is *not* easy, far from it.

It is so difficult, in fact, that millions of smokers sincerely believe it has been achieved in only one blend in the world.

This blend—and they swear by it—belongs to Chesterfield. It embodies the finest of Turkish and American tobaccos — and it *can't be copied.*



Chesterfield

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

26 BROADWAY NEW YORK

The Mark of Quality

Socony Products

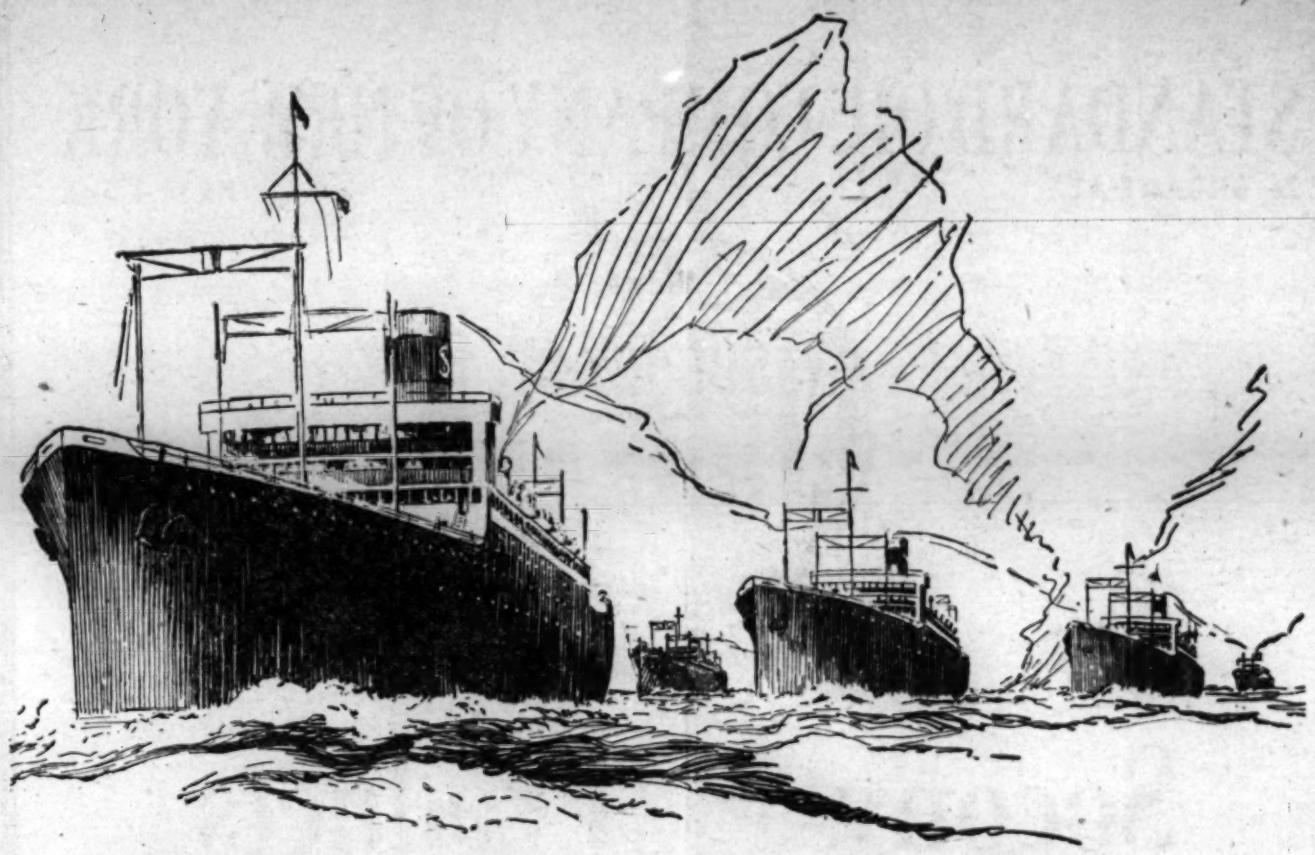
Illuminating Oils
Gasoline and
Motor Spirits
Asphaltums, Binders
and Road Oils

Lubricating Oils and
Greases
Fuel Oil
Paraffine Wax and
Candles

Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Branch Offices in the Principal Cities of

Japan	Philippine Islands	Turkey
China	Straits Settlements	Syria
Indo-China	Netherlands India	Bulgaria
Siam	South Africa	Greece
India	Australasia	Jugoslavia



Dollar Steamship Line

AND

American Mail Line

Joint Service Across The Pacific

Our combined fleet of "PRESIDENT LINERS" maintains a regular dependable "TIME TABLE SCHEDULE" of sailings, every fortnight, on Friday, from Shanghai to San Francisco, via Honolulu and Japan ports, over the famous "Sunshine Belt". Also, over "The Fast Short Route", there is a regular dependable sailing every fortnight, on Saturdays, from Shanghai to Seattle, via Victoria and Japan ports. This combined service provides regular weekly sailings to the United States for the convenience of passengers and freight shippers.

The "PRESIDENT LINERS" of the Dollar Steamship Line Round-the-World service will continue, as usual, to sail every fortnight on Fridays for Europe and America via Suez and Mediterranean ports.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co., General Agents.

No. 3 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Agencies at Yokohama, Kobe, Tokyo, Hankow,
Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore.

密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號認為第二類之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XL — SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1927 — NUMBER 13

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
LIZEN SCHENG, Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

HOLLINGTON K. TONG, H. F. MACNAIR,
HIN WONG, (Canton) BRUNO SCHWARTZ (Hankow)
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) PEI-YU CHIEN,
WM. STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin) H. P. SHASTRI
SAMUEL H. CHANG (S'hai) LAWRENCE IMPEY (Peking)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
- Arthur Ransome On The "Shanghai Mind!" 339
- Raiding Of Embassies A Dangerous Business! 341
- Truth About The Nanking Rape Stories 342
- "Compensation For Britons No Hope—" 342
- The Problem Of Japanese Policy Toward China 343
- Germans Remain at Their Posts 343

Special Articles
- Sunyatsenism Vs Communism ..... By Samuel H. Chang 344
- Chinese Militarists On Road To Bankruptcy ..... By Charles Dailey 345
- Is Britain Losing Her Position in China? ..... By F. Fook Wan 346
- What We Expect Of The Missionaries ..... By Wang Shu Tsung 349
- As A Chinese Sees Christianity ..... By D. C. Y. Cheng 350
- Industrial Manchuria ..... By Henry W. Kinney 352
- The Real Chinese Crisis ..... By John Dewer 355

Men and Events 358
Who's Who in China 359
The Chinese Revolution Moves Across The Yangtsze ..... By J. B. P. 360
From the Chinese Press 361
New Books of Interest in the Far East 363
What the Ships Carry between America and China v

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
303 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Telephone: Caledonia 5300; Cable Ad: Scholzem, N. Y.

PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association)
William C. Lyon, L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed throught the above offices.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

ARTHUR RANSOME ON THE "SHANGHAI MIND!"

MR. ARTHUR RANSOME, some of whose articles have been reproduced in *The Review*, is special correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian*, the great liberal newspaper published in England's great industrial center which has many vital reasons in being interested in Sino-British relations. As for Mr. Ransome, the English *Who's Who* states he was educated at Rugby and is a contributor to the *Fortnightly Review*, *English Review*, *Manchester Guardian*, etc. He has written numerous books and treatises on literary and political subjects and is considered one of the leading English authorities on Russia. The description of Mr. Ransome's activities in *Who's Who* is however, entirely inadequate, for one must know him to be able to appreciate the almost universality of his interests and abilities. When he was in Shanghai several weeks ago he saw a Chinese street musician playing a flute. He stopped the man, purchased one of the flutes and within ten minutes had mastered it to the wonderment of the Chinese. Foreign residents of Shanghai shut up in their "hermetically sealed and isolated glass case" find it difficult to get into real contact with the Chinese, to find out what the Chinese are really thinking about and why: Arthur Ransome had not been in Shanghai for twenty-four hours before he was in contact with Chinese of all classes and political complexion and they were unburdening their souls to him on questions of the day. He made a trip to Hankow and in a fortnight was able to sense what was going on in that center of Chinese revolutionary thought to such an extent that he was able to forecast in a series of articles in the *Guardian* the present split in the ranks of the Kuomintang, weeks before the other foreign correspondents in China or even foreign residents of China, knew what it was all about. No wonder Mr. Ransome's articles have tremendously influenced public thought and even Government policy in England in respect to dealings with this country. If all Englishmen possessed the open-mindedness and human sympathies of Arthur Ransome, the present disturbed situation in the relations of China and Great Britain would not exist, the reason being that the British Government would have realized the trouble many years ago and made adjustments that would have prevented the present crisis.

THE FOREGOING paragraph will, we hope, serve as a fitting introduction for an article which Mr. Ransome recently contributed to the *Guardian* on the subject, "The Shanghai Mind", which is bound to cause serious inward thinking and heart-searching on the part of those in Shanghai who

a short time ago came dangerously near involving Great Britain and the other Powers in a debacle, the serious extent of which is only just beginning to be realized. Mr. Ransome's article follows:

> Nothing could be farther from the truth than to imagine that the Englishmen in Shanghai represent an English outpost or share the English point of view. The Shanghailanders hold that loyalty begins at home and that their primary allegiance is to Shanghai. They proclaim that British property is in danger when they need British troops to defend them, but have shown during the last few months that the acceptance of this assistance does not in any way prevent them from doing what they can to make impossible the realisation of a British policy which they do not like. They make difficult any good understanding between England and China because, just as we at home are apt to think of them as English, so the Chinese, in China, make the same mistake. English newspapers take from three to six weeks to reach China. English policy and thought is therefore judged by the Chinese from the newspapers published in English in places like Shanghai and Tientsin. The Chinese naturally turn to these papers and judge England and England's policy by what they find there. It is impossible to persuade them that what they find is an expression not of the British but of the Shanghai mind.
>
> This is lamentable because of certain characteristics of that mind. Of these the most important is that it has been entirely unaffected by the events of the last twenty-five years. Whereas both England and China have been profoundly affected by the war, the Shanghailanders behave and talk as if the events that have followed 1914 had passed, so far as they are concerned, in a different planet. For them the last important political event was the suppression of the Boxers. Europe is far away from them, and China at their very doors, seems almost as far. They seem to have lived in a comfortable but hermetically sealed and isolated glass case since 1901, and since English information on China and Chinese information on England comes for the most part through Shanghai and similar places it cannot be too clearly understood, both in England and China, that Shanghailanders of English extraction belong, if they belong to England at all, to an England that no longer exists.
>
> These people "think imperially" in the manner of the Rand magnates at the time of the South African War. They are at pains to see in the present stage of the Chinese revolution a new Boxer rebellion, to be put down by force. They think of "anti-foreignism" as China's original sin, to be exorcised by periodical penances. They look round on their magnificent buildings and are surprised that China is not grateful to them for these gifts, forgetting that the money to build them came out of China. Controlling the bottle-neck through which the bulk of Chinese trade must pass, they prosper upon it coming and going and forget that it is the trade that is valuable to England and not the magnificent buildings which profits and small taxes allowed them to erect. English prestige is at stake when their interests are threatened, but unless English policy coincides with their own they are prepared at any moment to be the Ulster of the East.
>
> This they deny, of course, but no impartial reader of the Shanghai newspapers during the critical months of January, February, and March of this year will be prepared to support them in that denial. Extremely conservative, like most business communities in foreign countries, they are prepared to have their country go to war for them rather than to adjust themselves to inevitably changing conditions. They were at first incredulous and then disgusted to find that the English Foreign office took a longer view. Their point was not gained when England decided to send out the Shanghai Defence Force. What they wanted was a reversal of England's policy or such events as should make that policy impossible. Day after day in their newspapers they advertised the coming of the troops, while England's policy of conciliation towards China was tucked away in small paragraphs. England explicitly declared her neutrality as between the opposing parties in China. Day by day the Shanghai newspapers poured abuse on the party of the Nationalists. The Shanghai Commissioner of Police went out of his way to express his sympathy with the suppression of Kuomintang propaganda. No Chinese, reading the Shanghai newspapers, could have had any other impression than that the important part of British policy was the sending of the troops and that England was fundamentally and irrevocably hostile to the only movement in China which had as its object the freeing of the country from the wholly unscrupulous war lords who secure Shanghai's approval by suppressing labor and the resentment of the whole country by the wholesale robbery which is making its normal development impossible. Finding that England definitely did not mean to go to war with Chinese Nationalism, Shanghai proceeded to speculate on the mistrust of Russia which is so well advertised by newspapers at home. If England could not be persuaded to suppress "the new Boxer movement," she might be induced to "fight Russia in China," and Shanghai expanded to fantastic proportions the very small body of military and civilian advisers who are with the Nationalists, while being oddly silent about the very large number of Russian officers and men who are fighting on the opposite side. Actually the strongest propaganda of a kind to produce hostility between England and Nationalist China is that of the Shanghai daily newspapers published in English. Shanghai's policy and Great Britian's are not the same. The danger is that Great Britain will knuckle under to Shanghai, and not the other way about. The Shanghailanders are not moved to greater concessions towards English policy by the presence of British troops, but the reverse. Secure behind the troops, they are less than ever ready to revise their attitude.
>
> That attitude is definitely bellicose. The Shanghai newspapers magnified the damage done by British guns at Wanhsien, and magnified the damage done by Chinese mobs at Hankow and Kiukiang. All that calculated insult could do to disincline the Nationalists to come to agreement with us at Hankow was done by them. When the Nationalists did come to agreement with us on the lines of expressed British policy in China, the agreement was described in Shanghai as a betrayal. The Shanghai mind regards the outrages at Nanking as a means of altering British

policy, and is disappointed that the Note sent to the Nationalists is not strong enough, even though it calls upon the Nationalists to assume responsibility for acts which only persons whose brains have been so steeped in propaganda that they have ceased to be minds could possibly believe to have been desired by the Nationalist Government. But, for Shanghai the Note is not strong enough since it leaves a chance for British policy to escape shipwreck. Shanghai will not be satisfied until Sir Austen Chamberlain's winter policy is scrapped and, with high water on the Yangtsze, a summer policy takes its place with a naval demonstration up the river, the 'occupation of strategic points,' an open attack on the Nationalists, and an attempt to plant the war lords once more on the lid of the boiling Chinese cauldron."

EDITORIALLY, the *Manchester Guardian*, in the course of a discussion of the Note which the Five Powers sent to Nanking, says: "The Shanghailanders have never accepted the British Government's policy. They never believed that it was right or wise and would doubtless be glad enough to force the British Government into taking action which would either formally or in fact make that policy impossible. Then everything would be as before. The British Government would supply the men and money, the cruisers and the guns, which are the visible emblems of the traditional policy in China, while Shanghai would reap the rewards. That is the historical basis of our foreign trade in China, and in the past it has worked well enough, certainly for the merchant houses of Shanghai and, as they would insist, for the Chinese as well. The trouble is that, apart, perhaps, from a relatively small number of merchants and traders, the Chinese do not think so. And the more gunboats we send the more reluctant are they to believe in the purity and disinterestedness of our motives."

RAIDING OF EMBASSIES, A DANGEROUS BUSINESS!

IT IS often interesting to note how events of similar import sometimes happen on opposite sides of the world. A few weeks ago the Diplomatic Body in Peking, which includes the American Minister Mr. John Van A. MacMurray, granted Marshal Chang Tso-ling permission to raid the quarters of the Soviet Embassy in Peking. According to the best information available, the foreign ministers in Peking only granted Chang permission to raid a certain part of the Russian Embassy compound, but Chang of course violated his instructions and also raided part of the Embassy Proper,—particularly, the office of the Russian Military Attache. Since that time the foreign papers in China, particularly the British press, has been exploiting the documents alleged to have been seized in the raid. The Russians have come out with the statement that the documents which are being made public, are either spurious or have been altered to suit Marshal Chang Tso-ling's purposes in blackening the reputations of the Russians in China as part of his general campaign to induce the Powers to finance and munition him in a war against the Nationalists. Now we turn to the other side of the world and find something taking place in Mexico which is quite similar to Chang Tsoling's escapade in Peking, the only difference being that in the Mexican incident, the Americans were the victims.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT seems to be keeping very quiet about what happened in Mexico, but according to the reports someone in the office of the American Military Attache in Mexico City stole some 275 genuine documents from the U. S. Diplomatic files. Photographic copies of these documents were sold to the Mexican Secret Service and ultimately found their way into the hands of President Calles of Mexico. According to the reports from Mexico City, the Mexican Government claims to have found among the papers stolen from the American Embassy in Mexico City, a complete plan for an American military invasion of the Mexican Republic. The whole thing has been most embarassing for the United States Government and has not improved its relations with the Mexicans. We do not suppose that anyone connected with the diplomatic branch of the American Government will be able to relish the humor in these two events on opposite sides of the world, but the humor is there nevertheless. It's this way: According to Dr. Charles James Fox, editor of the *North China Star*, American paper in Tientsin, it was the American Minister Mr. MacMurray, who took the most active part in inducing the Chinese in Peking to raid the Soviet Embassy, with the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, as the chief instigator but who remained behind the scenes. The actual permission to raid Soviet Embassy apparently was given by the Dutch Minister who happens to be dean of the Diplomatic Corps. The Japanese Minister, according to the report by Dr. Fox, was quite lukewarm on the subject. In a previous discussion of this subject in *The Review* attention was called to the dangerous precedent which was set when the foreign ministers in Peking granted Chang Tso-ling permission to violate the sanctity of the Legation area, the reason being that the next Chinese faction which gets into power in Peking may want to raid the American Legation, the British Legation or the Japanese Legation. This matter of raiding foreign embassy premises is a dangerous business, but it has one redeeming feature: it provides the public with a little glimpse behind the curtain, so to speak, and thereby lets us in on some of the things which foreign diplomats, particularly military attaches do to earn their pay. Among the papers alleged to have been seized in the Peking soviet raid were plans for the invasion of China by the Russians and also various documents alleging Soviet financial assistance to various Chinese Nationalist leaders. Among the papers seized in Mexico were alleged plans for an American invasion of the Mexican state, and there was said to have been one paper telling of some scheme for lifting the U. S. arms embargo in order that support might be given to some faction antagonistic to President Calles, with whom the State Department is not on very good terms at the present. One of the reports of the Mexican affair attempted to minimize the importance of the documents seized by stating that the plan for an invasion of Mexico by the U. S. forces, "was the usual activity of a Military Attache." Well, if this is the sort of work which the American Military Attache in Mexico City was engaged in, we can see no particular grounds for righteous indignation on the part of the Americans or the British in this part of the world if the Soviet Military Attache in Peking was caught doing the same thing. As a matter of fact every legation at Peking has at one time or another been engaged in the worst sort of propaganda and intrigue in China. Following the recent Nanking incident both the British and American legations in Peking were guilty of spreading anti-Nationalist propaganda, one

of the clerks in the American Legation even forgetting himself to the extent of referring to the Nationalists as "murderers." Since this sort of thing goes on constantly in the 'sacred' Peking Diplomatic Quarter, why all of the fuss if the Russians happened to get caught? Perhaps when Feng Yu-hsiang gets back into control of Peking, he may decide to have a look-in at the secret files of the American, British and Japanese Legations!

TRUTH ABOUT THE NANKING RAPE STORIES

SOME TIME ago Mr. Putnam Weale, British propagandist and ofttimes adviser to the Peking Government, Chang Tso-ling and so on, delivered an address before the American Women's Club in Shanghai in which he rather taunted the American women of Shanghai on their failure to take some kind of action respecting what Mr. Weale termed the 'outrages' which had been perpetrated upon American and other foreign women by the Nationalist troops at Nanking. As a direct result of Mr. Weale's address the American Women's Club at the recent annual meeting adopted a resolution to send a cable to the next biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of America, the cable reading as follows:

> "As the representative body of American women in China we are astounded at the tendency to minimize the outrageous indignities which American women as well as women of other nationalities suffered at the hands of Chinese Nationalist troops at Nanking on March 24. We appeal to and urge upon the General Federation of Women's Clubs to inquire into the authentic official reports at Washington and spread their findings amongst club-women, that they may know the truth and not be misled by subversive propaganda detrimental to the safety of womanhood in China. Signed American Women's Club of Shanghai."

According to reports of the meeting by some of those present, the method of presenting the resolution to send the cable was somewhat out of the ordinary since it was coupled with the presentation of the annual report in such a way that rejection of the resolution would have also carried with it rejection of the annual report. As a result there was considerable objection, but the resolution was finally carried by a vote of 25 to 16. Later a motion to reconsider the action was made, but since the debate was limited to three minutes, this motion was lost, the vote being approximately the same as that registered in respect to the original motion.

REFERENCE is made to the foregoing action of the American Women's Club of Shanghai, owing to its bearing on the so-called Nanking 'Rape Stories,' which have been circulated about Shanghai since the Nanking incidents and which have also been telegraphed to newspapers abroad. Sir Austen Chamberlain in a statement in the House of Commons shortly after the Nanking incidents referred to "outrages upon foreign women too serious and revolting to mention" or words to that effect, and in addition to this there have been references in the press to alleged affidavits which have been sent to the home governments, but which owing to their serious nature the governments have refused to release for publication "owing of the fear of the disturbing effect which such reports might have upon public opinion." The writer of these paragraphs has tried most strenuously in the course of newspaper repertorial work to get at the bottom of these stories and as far as one foreign consulate in Shanghai is concerned the stories all narrow down to one affidavit which was said to have been filed by a foreign woman doctor alleging one case of attempted rape, the report being to the effect that the foreign woman who was the alleged victim of the atrocity had gone to the foreign woman doctor for medical attention. It is possible that other affidavits have been filed at other consulates, but so far as we have been able to discover all of the stories, from the American standpoint at least, narrow down to the one case of 'attempted' rape. A statement issued by the State Department shortly after the Nanking episode also seems to bear out the accuracy of this for an article in the *New York Times* under a Washington date line quoted one of the State Department officials to the effect that there had been no cases of rape, but that there had been a case or cases of "murderous assaults" upon American and other women by Chinese soldiers.

PRACTICALLY every foreigner in Shanghai has heard accounts of these stories which have grown in the telling. There was one report which most persons apparently believed to the effect that two foreign women who had been raped repeatedly by Chinese soldiers were receiving treatment at a local foreign hospital. Inquiry at the hospital proved without a doubt that this story was entirely false. There *were* two foreign women who went through the Nanking affair who did receive treatment at the Shanghai hospital in question, but one of them was Miss Moffett who was shot and the other was a woman patient from a Nanking hospital who was suffering from tuberculosis. Neither was a 'rape' case so that story fell flat. Therefore, so far as we have been able to determine the so-called 'rape cases' all narrow down to the affidavit which was alleged to have been filed at one of the foreign consulates stating that there was one case of attempted rape. The woman physician who is said to have made this affidavit, has now returned to her home in the United States, according to the report. Since the foreign governments whose nationals were involved in the Nanking outrages are beginning to show a tendency to enter into negotiations with the Nanking Government, there is sincere hope that something will be done to get at the bottom of these rape incidents. It is quite likely that the British and American Governments will shortly open negotiations with the Nanking Government for the purpose of arriving at an understanding in respect to the Nanking outrages and it is sincerely to be hoped that there will be an official statement forthcoming shortly on this subject. It is not necessary of course to give the names of the alleged victims, but surely something can be done to inform the public, both foreign and Chinese, as to what actually did happen in this regard. In the mean time it would seem both logical and sensible that public organizations should not take hasty action on nothing more than street gossip or reports by propagandists whose underlying motives do not always appear on the surface.

"COMPENSATION FOR BRITONS? NO HOPE——"

WE REPRODUCE above the first line and the first two words of the second line, of the heading which the *North-China Daily News*, 'official' British newspaper in Shanghai placed over a *Reuter* report from London which quoted Mr. Locker-Lampson, under-secretary of state for Foreign Affairs in a statement made in the House of Commons to the effect that it was "very doubtful whether the fund (British share of the Boxer Indemnity) could be applied to compensation of British

subjects who had suffered losses at the hands of the Chinese Southern forces." *Reuters* report of the incident was inadequate, but it seems that one of the Conservative members, Mr. Geoffrey Peto had made inquiry of the Government as to whether it would be possible to devote the British share of the Boxer Indemnity, amou nting to £11,750,000, to the indemnification of British subjects who had suffered losses in consequence of the present situation in China. It is most gratifying to note that the Government's spokesman replied in the negative. The British Government, after thorough investigation, decided last year to return the balance of the Boxer Fund to China, chiefly for educational use, and a Sino-British Commission has been appointed for administering the expenditure of the fund. This was supposed to have ended the matter and so far as we have been able to determine the Chinese are satisfied with the arrangement. But 'die-hards' never die and it appears now that somebody is after the money for private purposes. That the chief British organ here is sympathetic with those who would grab this money, was indicated in the headline placed over the article. Fortunately the British Government has a broader viewpoint and the Government's spokesman said "No!" Which inspires us to repeat a statement which appeared in a letter contributed to *The Review* by a correspondent a few weeks ago, that if foreign governments always shaped their policies toward China to accord with the resolutions and demands of their nationals residing in China that "we would have a hell of a foreign policy."

THE PROBLEM OF JAPANESE POLICY TOWARD CHINA

THE FOLLOWING excerpt from the report of the session of the Japanese Diet on May 5, tends to give some hint of the problems which Japan faces in connection with her policy toward China:

Mr. Nagai Ryutaro (Shinto Club), interpellating on diplomatic questions, said that of all diplomatic questions now confronting Japan, the Chinese problem called for the most serious attention. It was, therefore, very irresponsible of the Premier, who additionally held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, not to state the China policy of his Government at the present juncture. The interpellator understood that when commanding General Tanaka to form the present Cabinet, the Emperor called his special attention to the necessity of using the utmost care in handling financial and diplomatic problems. If this was the case, it was the duty of the Premier to make a clear statement of the diplomatic policy of his Government. At a general meeting of the Seiyukai members on April 16th, the Premier criticised the non-interference policy of the former Cabinet and gave evidence of his intention to interfere in the domestic politics of China. In a declaration which was issued by his party soon afterwards, it was also mentioned that the party could not be indifferent to the activities of Communists in China. But any attempt to interfere with China domestic polities by helping any particular faction in that country must be denounced as destructive of the fundamental principle of respecting China's sovereignty. If the present Cabinet had any China policy which aimed at interference in China's domestic affairs without doing violence to the principle of respecting the sovereign rights of that country, it should quickly disclose it, the interpellator demanded. Mr. Nagai went on to ridicule the over-nervousness of the Premier regarding the activities of Communists in China, and pointed out the danger of pursuing a militarist policy towards China. It was absurd to try to undermine Communism in China by recourse to armed force.

General Tanaka, Premier, in reply, denied all intention on the part of his Government to help any one faction in China. When, however, the Japanese rights and interests in China were put in serious jeopardy, the Government was ready to take the necessary measures to protect them. As regards the activities of Russian Communists, Japan must be on their guard against any subversive acts that might be committeed by them against Japanese interests by brute force. In such circumstances, this country could not sit with folded arms. He was, however, glad to note that the Communistic influence in China was gradually losing influence. The Premier further repudiated the insinuation that the present Cabinet had any intention of sending an expedition, and said that he had always held that any warlike action must be conscientiously avoided. In connection with the Nanking affair, he said that the Government was endeavouring to maintain harmony with the Powers, as it recognised the peculiar importance of harmonious co-operation with the Powers in dealing with Chinese problems at the present moment.

GERMANS REMAIN AT THEIR POSTS

DURING all the recent turmoil in China, with its repercussions in all parts of the world, one has heard little of the very considerable number of Germans residing in this country. These Germans are living in China without the benefits of extraterritoriality, this privilege having been taken from them when China declared war on Germany. On May 20, 1921, a Commercial Agreement was signed between China and Germany, in which it is stipulated that their mutual relations "should be based upon the principles of perfect equality and absolute reciprocity in conformity with the general rules of international law." In the course of this treaty it is stated that "the application of the principles of the respect of territorial sovereignty, of equality, and of reciprocity is the *only means to maintain good understanding between the peoples.*"

The important part of the treaty is Art. III, which reads:

> The nationals of one of the two Republics residing in the territory of the other shall have the right in conformity with the laws and regulations of the country, to travel, to reside, and to engage in commerce or industry, in all the places where the nationals of another nation are allowed to do so.
>
> They shall be placed, their persons as well as their properties, under the direction of the local courts; they shall conform themselves to the laws of the country where they reside. They shall not pay any imposts, taxes or contributions higher than those paid by the nationals of the country.

ERICH VON SALZMANN, the veteran German newspaper correspondent, recently gave an interview to *The China Courier*, a daily newspaper in Shanghai devoted to Chinese interests. In the course of this interview Mr. Salzmann, who had just returned from a trip to Yangtsze valley ports, brought out the fact that the German population in Hankow, including women and children, was exactly what it was the year before. While many of the citizens and subjects of nations supposed to be enjoying the benefits of extraterritoriality have either of their own volition, or at the request of their Consular authorities, abandoned their homes and businesses, the Germans have remained at their posts, and one has not heard any reports that they have been molested in any way. In the course of the interview Mr. Salzmann said: "Germans are well satisfied that their treaties with China have already been revised on a basis of equality and that we have no other interest here than to trade in peace." It is not to be inferred, of course, that the Germans, because of the elimination of many of their competitors, are rolling in prosperity. They too are caught in the throes of the depression inevitable to the Civil War. But the point to be borne in mind is that the Germans without extraterritorial privileges are continuing their daily vocations, while many under its supposed protection have either been forced to abandon their China domiciles, or have left voluntarily.

Sunyatsenism Vs Communism

BY SAMUEL H. CHANG

TO BEGIN with, it may be admitted that all isms, when not properly understood, can be regarded as more or less vague and vicious, and that Sunyatsenism does not prove to be an exception. Coming so soon after, and often spoken of in the same breath with Bolshevism and Communism, it has never so much as received an impartial hearing, not to say a sympathetic understanding, from its foreign critics. Its soundness as a political system upon which a new China is being built with a government respected abroad and responsible at home, has ever been denied by those Powers whose customary holier-than-thou attitude has prevented them from treating China on a basis of equality. They rightly contend that what China needs is just the other thing: hard work and not high sounding principles; but at the same time they fail to realize that even hard work, to be effectively and systematically done, requires a well-defined and sound program, and that Sunyatsenism is the program upon which the Nationalist Government is building the foundation of a sovereign government. It is the guiding principle of the Kuomintang. Without it, all efforts of the Party will come to naught.

There, however, need not be any mystery about the fact that Sunyatsenism is so little understood by foreigners both in China and in their own countries. Torrents of biased and senseless propaganda has so distorted the truth that at best it has remained very much obscured. For this the blame must be apportioned. Frantic efforts on the part of enthusiastic followers of Dr. Sun to explain the tenets of his doctrine coupled with their readiness to come to its defence whenever necessary have indirectly aroused the suspicion of the skeptics, while foreign critics, thru either ignorance or natural antipathy, have everywhere spoken of it as the apothesis of all that is dangerous and evil. Finally, there is the great majority of the public who are anxious to know the truth but have given up their attempt either due to lack of reliable information or of patience and time to study the situation for themselves, thus giving rise to the prevailing conception that Sunyatsenism is a "vague and vicious theory", that it is communism. It is time the foreign public got out of the red fog and the white fog and let in a little ordinary daylight; for vague or not, Sunyatsenism is being systematically carried out by the Nationalist Government; vicious or not, it represents the spirit of the Revolutionary Movement—a movement which is shaping the destiny of the Chinese nation, and for which all China's patriots are more than willing to sacrifice themselves.

The Principles Explained

What, then, is Sunyatsenism? To answer this question, I cannot do better than refer my reader to the writings of Dr. Sun himself. In his San Min Chu I, popularly called the Three People's Principles, three fundamental doctrines of a people's government for China are dealt with at length. The first explains the absolute necessity of self-determination for the Chinese as a free race: self-determination not only with reference to China's internal affairs but also in regard to her foreign relations. China must be free from all economic encroachments and political oppressions. All war-like activities of the Powers in China must cease. All concessions, unequal treaties, and extraterritoriality must be abolished. Tariff autonomy must be restored, and all other commercial, economic, and territorial privileges of foreigners in China must be surrendered. The Powers must refrain from further financing the suicidal campaigns of the selfish militarists in their struggles against one another, thus prolonging China's internal unrest. They must abandon their traditional gunboat policy. In short, they must realize that China of the twentieth century is not like India, Egypt, or Indo-China in the nineteenth, nor Korea in 1910, and that China belongs to the Chinese and her government must be of her own people.

The second principle emphasizes the sovereignty of the people which is to be so administered as to replace the tyrannical and unscrupulous officials and the self-seeking politicians. This sovereignty is to derive its strength from four basic rights of the governed: namely, right of election, right of dismissal, right of limitation, and right of referendum. With these rights, the people can then freely and safely delegate their sovereignty to the government by means of a constitution empowering the government with the authority of administration, legislation, judiciary, examination, and supervision. This is what is known as the Five Power Constitution of the Nationalist Government—a government by the people.

Perhaps nowhere in the entire field of English Literature is the last and most important principle of Sunyatsenism better stated than in the American Declaration of Independence; for what the Nationalist Government set out to obtain for the Chinese people in 1926 is precisely the same as that demanded by the Thirteen Colonies one hundred and fifty years ago: "That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness." The Kuomintang, among other things, aims at a decent and livable life and ample opportunity for development for the entire population. Mere existence such as is known by the greater majority of the Chinese people is not life; neither are the fortunate few who enjoy abundance and ease to be regarded as representative of Chinese society.

Land To Be Distributed

For the realization of this three-fold scheme, two specific utilitarian measures are adopted by the Nationalist Government. First, there should be a fair distribution of land among the people. Such a measure necessarily calls for deprivation of property in the case of big land-owners; but it must not be taken to mean wholesale confiscation without due compensation. To quote Dr. Sun himself: "All land-owners, after having valuated their property, shall report their holdings to the Government which will then impose a tax accordingly, or if it deems advisable and necessary, purchase the land from its owner for distribution according to the value reported." Then "the government shall decide upon the system of division, the manner of usage, the procedure of nationalization, and the rate of taxation, so that after a fixed period, no private landowners shall be allowed to exercise rights beyond what he is actually permitted by law." It is notable that in this connection Dr. Sun did not even advocate State Socialism. Perhaps he had fully realized that Communism was a remote, not an immediate goal.

Secondly, the whole national economy should be subject to Government supervision. This, however, does not mean that private capital should be limited or controlled by the Government. Unlike the Communistic system, possession and development of private capital is accepted as a matter of course, though, the system of taxation may be altered to meet the needs of the time. All industries are to be grouped under two main classifications, namely, those which should be nationalized and those which may best be left in private hands. Just where the line is to be drawn is not quite clear, but it is generally accepted that all industries which tend to fall under monopoly and such other public utilities as railways, banks, etc should be controlled by the Government. Profits are not to be made for the enjoyment of a few, but for a more or less even distribution among the community; otherwise the Government falls short of being a government for the people.

It can be seen from the above that unlike the character, istic anarchism and naive idealism of Bolshevik Communism-Sunyatsenism is a concrete and centralized system, reasonable, logical, orderly, and efficient. It is based upon the principles of modern democracy.

But aside from the fact that Sunyatsenism fundamentally differs from Communism in the question of private ownership, several other points of divergence between the two systems may also be made clear.

Communism takes no cognizance of class distinctions. It recognizes society as consisted of one class of people—proletariats. The State, as such, does not exist for the Communist, it being Lenin's contention that order established by the State was not a reconciliation of the classes; rather, it was only oppression, the oppression of one class by another. Therefore, for Communism to survive, the entire structure of Society and State must be wiped out, a measure which was carried out in full in the early stages of the Russian Revolution. Sunyatsenism, on the other hand, recognizes and accepts class distinctions. It takes society as such and the bureaucracy of State for granted. A fundamental condition of the Kuomintang is to preserve and not to destroy Society, to construct and not to annihilate the State. The principle of Popular Sovereignty is based upon the composition of Society as it is and not as what it will be when shattered, broken, and blown up by the working classes.

Aims To Overthrow Imperialism

Furthermore, the aims of Communism and Sunyatsenism are different. The Third Internationale aimed at the overthrow of the middle classes and the capitalist order, and the establishment of proletariat governments throughout all the countries of the world. Universal proletariat dictatorship is the Bolshevik creed. This partially explains why Communism has spread to China. Sunyatsenism, however, aims at the downfall of foreign imperialism and militarism at home, and the establishment of a strong central government for China founded upon the principles of true democracy. It is distinctly nationalistic and stands out as a prominent contrast to the universal character of Communism. Sunyatsenism strives for democracy, Communism ridicules it. Sunyatsenism represents the essence of national patriotism and lays down the program for the regeneration of a new China; Communism despises patriotism, its motto is that of the International Soviet Republic, a state conceivable alone by that mystic trait of Russian intellectualism.

Chinese Militarists on Road to Bankruptcy

BY CHARLES DAILEY

MILTON seems to have given us an idea of what all this turmoil is leading to, and had he lived to-day he might have had China in mind when he wrote of that place.

Where eldest Night
And Chaos, ancestors of Nature, hold
Eternal anarchy amidst the noise
Of endless wars, and by confusion stand; * * *
With ruin upon ruin, rout, on rout,
Confusion worse confounded.

Three important developments have had a part in the slackening up of the war on the Yangtze, the most gigantic in its potentialities for the utter shattering of the fabric upon which the Republic was founded and the most costly in the fifteen years of the revolution, and which revolution is only in its swaddling clothes. A truce there may be—a truce imposed by exhaustion—but the revolution is hardly begun; a very leader is lacking because of the inability of the Chinese to trust one another. Although the present war will go on, since nothing definite has been decided, the power of resistance on the one hand and the power of aggression on the other have decreased visibly.

First and foremost of the developments that are bringing the present struggle to an impasse is the lack of money by the Northern and Southern leaders; the burden is too great for either to carry. A second deterrent was the Nanking outrage, which caused the bursting of the boil of dissension within the so-called Nationalist party and led to the confession of impotence by the foreign powers whose citizens suffered thereby. And the third was the series of exposures that came as the result of the raid of the premises of the Russian Embassy in Peking, which proved beyond a doubt that the Soviet and the Third Internationale were behind the Canton movement and were using China as a mere catspaw in the programme of world revolution of the proletariat. The Nationalist movement at once split on the question of Communism, which all classes in China oppose except a few half-baked students that one almost could enumerate on the fingers of one hand, their adolescent dupes and that great unlettered class which is unequal to the task of forming a government owing to the dense ignorance of the laboring masses.

Chang Tso-Lin Detested

Chang Tso-Lin, the militarist-autocrat who controls the Peking government and the North generally, is detested as cordially by the Chinese as a whole as are the Communists, but at least he has preserved a form of order in the vast region of which he is the overlord. Yet he is in a very precarious situation financially, as much so as the Southern government. The surtaxes granted by the Washington Conference have been more than eaten up by the expenses of the military machine, and China's internal and external obligations are more and more in default. It has become necessary to close many of the legations and Consulates abroad and to make others subsidiaries of some of the larger posts. The Foreign Office, as well as other departments of the government, has been compelled to make drastic reductions in the staff and the efficiency is lowered as a natural result.

Extra taxes have been assessed without number and yet none of the increased revenue is available for the purposes of administration. So hard put is Chang Tso-Lin that he has gone to extremes in trying to get money from the foreign powers. The Consortium long since turned a deaf ear to the government, the deafness dating from the time when there ceased to be a government. Since that time various subterfuges have been resorted to by Chang Tso-Lin to bolster up his tottering war-machine and dictatorship. Only a few days before the raid on the Soviet Embassy an accredited representative approachad American financiers for a loan of $500,000,000. Get the figure correctly—half a billion. When the group approached mentioned the Consortium as a convenient way of side-stepping the impossible request the naive reply was made that Chang Tso-Lin did not wish to deal with the powers that had concessions and therefore were under fire of the Nationalists, but that he wished the loan to be a purely American one, as America had great sympathy for China and no possessions to fight or bargain for. Again the agent of Chang Tso-Lin was refused, even though he offered security in the way of lien on the Customs and other revenues that would have but heightened the cry of foreign control of China.

Financial Collapse at Hankow

There have grown up meantime, in addition to the defaulted obligations, limitless quantities of military and provincial notes that have been ground out by printing-presses and forced on the market. Just as the too free use of the printing-press brought Bolshevist Russia to her kness seven or eight years ago and has kept her there ever since, just so has the overissue of the Central Bank of Canton without any visible silver reserve brought the Nationalist party of Hankow to a state of financial collapse, and in truth this, and not so much the issue of Communism, has caused the much press-agented split in the Nationalist party.

Equally so, the continued issue by Chang Tso-Lin of the *feng-piao* (Fengtien provincial currency) has brought Chang Tso-Lin to his knees. The once autocrat has become a mere beggar at the legations, where he is now a frequent visitor—as persistent as a book-agent but without half so good an argument. At the time of writing the *feng-piao* is quoted at nine cents to the dollar and the three Manchurian provinces are suffering severely as a result of the depreciation. This situation alone must sooner or later compel Chang Tso-Lin's withdrawal outside the Great Wall. There he would be a King, and sitting pretty, as Will Rogers would say, for owing to the steady development of Manchuria due to Japanese penetration and immigration from Chihli and Shantung the surplus revenues of Manchuria are about 140,000,000 yen annually. Without the responsibility for Peking, Chang Tso-Lin would be on his feet in no time and could laugh at the troubles of China proper were it not for his political ambitions and those of his jazz-loving son. The strong and level-headed chief of staff, Yang Yu-Ting, is having a hard time in restraining the Mukden warlord and may some day feel impelled either to take the reins in his own hands or to get from under.

Still nursing the hope of aid from one or more of the foreign powers (this was before the culmination of the troubles of the Bank of Taiwan, which put Japan out of it) Chang Tso-Lin, seizing on the haul of the Soviet Embassy raid as a leverage, again sought the support of the treaty powers, but he scaled his price very greatly and offered better terms, especially in the matter of treaty revision. From one and all, and especially from Japan, then in the throes of a moratorium, he received a prompt and negative reply. This reply was in effect that the Powers had no wish to engage in a purely domestic struggle in China and would be party to no financial scheme that would embitter further the people of China against the foreigner, whom the Chinese have been led to blame for all their troubles.

Public Groaning Under Taxation

Provincial and other currency being issued already to an irredeemable limit, with all forms of special taxes being levied everywhere, Chang Tso-Lin next conceived the idea of seizing the Sino-Russian-owned Chinese Eastern railway from the Soviet, and through the restoration of the capable and progressive Ostroumoff to the management to float a loan of $30,000,000 on this property. But all the foreign powers turned a deaf ear and he dropped it.

And as the only other alternative the Mukden warlord turned to further direct taxes, under which the public already is groaning. As a result passenger and freight rates on the railways north of the Yangtze have been further raised until now they are practically double what they were a few years ago, when the railways earned their charges.

Taxation both direct and indirect has gone to the limit in the territory of both factions, and with it has come an increase of food costs which compels a higher wage for the laborer and artisan. The employer, already taxed to the limit, and with retail prices also beyond what the people can pay, now finds himself unable to meet the demands of labor and industrial depression is setting in as a result. The effect of this is felt more in the territory of the Southerners than in the North, for there the population is denser and the people live much closer to the line of starvation. Hankow, that great industrial centre at the confluence of the Han with the Yangtze, is the most striking example of the effects of extortionate taxation coupl-

---

However anxious the enemies of China, and especially of the Nationalist Government, are in discrediting Sunyatsenism and corrupting it with Communism, the fact remains that Communism has failed in China, not because of the backwardness of the Chinese people in industry, in business, and in the science of economics, but because, as a theory, it violates the fundamental law of human nature. So long as human nature remains as it is, Communism will never be attainable in China or any other part of the world, and that Sunyatsenism is steadfastly gaining more strength and support from the Chinese people not because of its idealism and the millennium which it is alleged to have promised the people, but because it is the crystalization of all legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people as a nation and presents the only political system whereby a government of the people, by the people, and for the people is made possible.

ed with the Bolshevik doctrine of the rule of the proletariat, and the suffering is greatest among those who have the least power of resistance. How soon the storm will break at Hankow against this misgovernment no one will dare to predict.

All China is drifting into chaos and parts of it into anarchy. Hunan is typical of the latter phase. For months there has been no surplus left from the Maritime Customs, the surtaxes are misapplied, and most of the bond issues of the Republic are at a heavy discount, some almost to the vanishing point. The seizure of the salt revenues by the Northern militarists and the discontinuance and reorganisation of the salt tax by the Southerners have destroyed virtually all the security for another form of loan, and there is no money for interest The postal service is seriously imperilled and soon may collapse. Telegraph and telephone rates have been advanced and yet the loans thereon are further in default.

Spirit of Nationalism Growing

The Chinese as a people are against both Bolshevism and militarism, and the spirit of Nationalism is growing. The choice of the word by the party of the South is largely a deception, and there probably is more nationalism in the North than in the South. Nationalism exists as such, and not as a party cry, not only in the region South of the Yangtze, where the Kuomintang has split into two factions since the Nanking affair the mob rule of Hankow and the wreck of Hunan province, but also in the North, which otherwise has no interest in the idealism of Sun Yat-Sen and the added virus of Moscow. Bankers and businessmen are tired of it all, from Canton to Harbin, and these are the real people of China, for the poor people have nothing to say.

These substantial interests of China are powerless; they have the visible wealth and both factions tirelessly seek it out and extort it from them by various means. Many of the bankers are not the men of integrity that would be inferred, and they have profited by the loans they secretly have discounted and thereby enriched themselves as they passed them on to the gentry and other investors. Most of the military leaders are interested in these banks and thus feather their own nests.

But the small banker, who deals only in hundreds; the merchant and the consumer—these are the real sufferers who are being crushed between the millstones of militarism and bolshevism. Depression and industrial suspension have followed the northward march to the Yangtsze of the so-called Nationalist movement; it exists in the Northern provinces through the less direct levies and the day of reckoning is coming for the militarists, just as the cause of nationalism is being delayed, simply because there is no remedy in sight. The only thing remaining seems to be for the factions to be left alone to fight on to the point of exhaustion and revolts of armies and the slaughter of their leaders. Then and then only seems there hope that the nationalism of China can find opportunity for expression—in the ashes of the militarists and the corrupt politicians who fatten off militarism.

And already the thinking Chinese realize that the unequal treaties are the only links that hold China together. Abrogation is a long ways off.

Peking, May 13, 1927

New Chief Justice at Provisional Court

Loo Hing-yun, a graduate of Oxford University on May 16 succeeded Dr. Hsu Wei-Chun as Chief Justice of the Shanghai Special Provincial Court. The inauguration ceremony took place in a court room suitably decorated for the occasion. The picture of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and a number of Nationalist flags were displayed over the Bench and Dr. Sun's will was read. The new Chief Justice in the course of an address stated that plans would probably shortly be carried out for the hearing of civil cases with the assistance of a jury. The welcoming address was delivered by Chen Teh-ching.

HAORIS, KIMONOS,
DRESS PATTERNS
and SCARVES

TOYO MURAKAMI

26B, Kiangse Road, corner Ezra Road
Telephone C. 2319

Is Britain Losing Her Position in China?

BY F. FOOK WAN

"I do not believe that the day of British influence in China is drawing to a close," says the Hong Kong Governor in a recent speech. Much speculation is rife as to whether JohnBull's esteem in this country is going on the downward path. The optimistic tone of the British Governor sounds re-assuring, but if one carefully examines the situation in the light of the present situation, the conclusion seems to point to the other way.

The most virulent anti-British outbreak first began with the boycott of Hong Kong which continued vigorously for more than fifteen months. The causes were the massacres of Chinese in Shanghai and Canton. The Britons in that Colony wanted to end the boycott by bombarding Canton, and unfortunately or fortunately this was not done. The boycott was permitted to drag on, causing tremendous loss not only in British trade but in what is proudest in the hearts of all Englishmen.—prestige!

Then came the Hankow Concession. A mob rushed in to the British Concession and forced the British marines to retire to their warships on the river. Their commanders did not put up resistance in order to avoid bloodshed. The Chinese, inspired by the spirit of nationalism, consider, that foreign concessions should not be tolerated nowaday. It was a gloomy day for Britain when with much reluctance the Concession was handed back to the Chinese authorities.

Lastly, the unfortunate incident occurred in Nanking in which several foreigners were killed as a result of the intrigue of the Communists. The Powers headed by Great Britain sent identic but separate notes to the Nationalist Government demanding an apology and reparation. Not obtaining a satisfactory reply, Austen Chamberlain moved heaven and earth to pursuade the other Powers to blockade the Yangtze River, and to bring the Nationalists to their senses. This proposal was staunchly supported both by the British residents in China and the die-hard elements in their homeland. They loudly cried that Britain must save China for the Chinese,—a rather unusual thing in present day diplomacy. They further urged that intervention was welcome by all sensible Chinese. Readers who follow the opinion of *The China Weekly Review* will know that this is all nonsense.

The Nanking sanctions fell to pieces when President Coolidge announced that no further action should be taken. Japan declared she did not want to be involved further in the Chinese muddle. France is shrewd enough to be on friendly terms both with Marshal Chang Tso-lin and General Chiang Kai-shek. So the Concert of Powers collapses like a house of cards. Although Britain has a large military and naval force at Shanghai, she finds it "inexpedient" to act alone. Her only ally in this venture is Italy, but her interest in China counts very little.

Again the United States has thwarted what might have been a serious international complication. She did this in the past when the Powers were contemplating to divide up China into spheres of influence or at least to obtain further concessions and privileges.

The abstinence to end the boycott by force, the surrender of the Hankow Concession, the failure to send an expedition into the Yangtze,—all these do not augur well for the British influence in China. Apologists of intervention avail these forbearances as proofs of British friendship and generosity towards China. But we must understand that these events are not the result of voluntary decision. Steps to bombard Canton were actually considered; the Hankow Concession was restored to China not willingly but with a great deal of reluctance; the sending of a fleet to blockade the Yangtze was seriously put forth. Should Japan and the United States agree with the British view, we are bound to see some very interesting development in Central China.

Therefore, the Chinese do not regard the Canton, Hankow and Nanking episodes as signs of British goodwill to China. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the desire to send a strong note on account of the Nanking affair was prompted by the critical split between the Hankow and Nanking sections of the Kuomingtang. To the Chinese mind, Britain took advantage of China's misfortune at every turn.

British policy therefore does not make a favorable impression among thinking Chinese. They are led to believe that without the support or co-operation of one or two Powers Britain will not alone take strong action vis-a-vis China.

American, Irish And German Cartoons on China

First Soviet Minister: LEND ME A ROUBLE, FUNGUSKI.

Second Soviet Minister: YOU CAN SEARCH ME, GETTONANOFF. I ONLY WISH WE HAD SOME OF THE MONEY WITH WHICH WE'RE SUPPOSED TO BE FINANCING UNREST ALL OVER THE WORLD.

—*Dublin Opinion.*

Gun Shy—A Good Dog Till the Shooting Starts

Chicago Tribune

"HEY, WHY PROLONG THE AGONY!"

[New York Evening Post.]

DRESSED FOR THE WORK

[Kladderadatsch, Berlin.]

The American, English, and French governments have decided to dress up their troops as peace angels as a sign of their naval disarmament.

What Great Britain desires is a good market in this country. When the Chinese customers have reasons to doubt the goodwill and friendship of Britain, her trade in this part of the world will not flourish. Physically, she cannot use force to back up any dispute or maintain her privileges in view of the present situation; morally her inaction has not convinced the Chinese of her munificience. In these circumstances, it is hard to share the cheerful view of the Hong Kong Governor with regard to the British influence in China.

Hongkong May 18, 1927.

The Missionaries In Nanking

The following letter which appeared in the April 27. New Republic, New York, was written by Pearl M. Taylor Sarvis of Ventnor, N. J.

With reference to your editorial in the April 6 New Republic, re the Nanking affair, I think, as an old resident (of fifteen years) of Nanking, I can perhaps elucidate one or two matters. Every mail from China has brought us letters from both Chinese and American friends there, the last written March 10, and we had copies of cables sent by the University officials, as well as copies of others to various Mission Boards.

The Americans (most of whom are missionaries) did not leave Nanking for several reasons. One is that missionaries are not in a habit of running from their post at every sign of danger, although they, in general, do so under advice of their consuls, or as a last resort. This is not because they stay to guard property—the American public could perhaps understand that (we have seen no press criticism of Hankow business men still staying on with their interests in that harassed city), but because by staying they are generally able to bring comfort, courage and in the past have been able to afford protection even to scores of their endangered Chinese friends. When we first went to China, in the stirring days of the Revolution, I was among those quick to criticize missionaries who "made it difficult for their consuls and governments" by staying in endangered areas. After I had lived in Nanking through several war scares and seen whole populations terrified for life and limb, seen women and children crowding into mission compounds and kept safely there while looting and pillage went on all about them, I realized that it is the only *human* thing to do. It is for these people that missionaries are there. They would merit our scorn if they ran on to save their own skins on the approach of danger. The city was full of Shantung soldiers, "lean gray wolves," Mrs. Williams, wife of the murdered American, called them in her last letter to me. All the letters bear testimony that the local people feared them greatly, and expected them to loot before they left the city. I know of cases where Chinese connected with the University had already taken refuge in American homes. The University was full of students, "normal enrollment and fine spirit," our last cables had said, who had paid their money for their semester's work. Many of these students were unable to get home, had they desired. The same was true of Ginling College (the women's college), several girls' and boys' high schools, and other schools. Could these students, especially girls, be turned out to shift for themselves while their teachers ran away? The hospital was full of sick, and always in time of trouble the University hospital, the only real hospital in Nanking, has been of enormous service in times of war and looting, and the staff, even the women nurses, have thought of nothing but staying on their jobs.

Then there was nothing in all the events that had happened in other places to cause anyone to anticipate a premeditated, systematic looting of foreign homes and institutions. The trouble in Hankow was set down to the fact that there were concessions there, and different letters reveal plainly that the Nanking folks felt as safe at home as anywhere. They speak of the dubious refuge of Shanghai. Shanghai was full of refugees from further up country, living quarters most difficult to find, and life there difficult for everyone. Nanking foreigners, because of their easy accessibility to Shanghai, have always waited to go out, giving folks from more interior places a preference.

Thirdly, where does the information come from that Americans in Nanking had stayed on in the face of advice from Consul Davis to leave? I do not believe such advice was ever given. No letter or cable we have seen hints such a thing, and the presence in Nanking of Mrs. Davis and their small children belies it. A cablegram from Bishop Graves of the Shanghai diocese had definitely said that he had thought their mission women should perhaps come out, but on the resident missionaries' advice, *after consultation with Consul Davis*, they had decided it was not necessary. This is no reflection on our consul there. He was raised in China and knows the country and people, and is a man of ability and understanding. I am sure the decision that it was unnecessary for Americans to leave was the result of the best wisdom and experience of the older members of the American communities. Such conferences have commonly been held in times of threatened danger in the past.

As to the killing of a large number of civilians by the shelling from the battleships, it would be impossible if the firing was confined to the Socony Hill area. There are no Chinese houses on the opposite side of that hill, except a few isolated and scattered farm houses. This land, both the hill and the country around it, was naked country and grave land, with only a few gardens and small farms, further in from the city wall, until the foreign houses were built there. Any casualties would necessarily be among those storming the hill, or the inevitable crowd of curious, watching the proceedings from the *ma-lu* (horse road) below.

In common with all people who really know the Chinese people, we deeply love, admire and respect them, and are in hearty accord with every movement that will help them to realize national unity and coherence. Our grief, then, is the greater to see them side-tracked and misled by *foreigners* from Moscow, who use them for their own ends, greatly increasing their difficulties in achieving their purpose of national realization.

Ventnor, New Jersey. Pearl M. Taylor Sarvis.

WHAT THEY SAY!

Tokyo, Japan, May 20, 1927.

Dear Powell:—This is just a brief note to express my appreciation for your bravery and gallantry in fighting for a cause which you believe to be just. Confusion to your enemies and long may you flourish! L. M. W.

(A Canadian)

Topeka, Kansas, April 27, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—I am attaching a clipping from the *Kansas City Star* which states that some of the foreign interests in Shanghai do not approve of your policy in opposing American intervention in China's internal political affairs. I think you are right. The Chinese ought to have a few rights in their own country! WESLEY SAUNDERS

Shanghai, May 19, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—I want to send a brief note of encouragement to you for the stand which you have taken in the recent incident. I may disagree with you in some of your interpretations but I do feel that the action against you by the American Chamber of Commerce, is hardly American or dignified and I want to assure you that my own sympathies are with you rather than with those who have been opposing you. AMERICAN PROFESSIONAL MAN

Nanking, May 15, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—The impartiality of *The China Weekly Review* makes me believe that its views should be widely broadcasted through China in order that its recommendations and discussions should be brought to the knowledge of a wider circle of people. You will be interested in knowing that I have made translations of your articles and have mailed them to my influential friends in various parts of the country. C. R. S.

(A Chinese)

Hangchow, Chekiang Province May 17, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—The last few issues of your paper referring to the action of the American Chamber of Commerce have been splendid. It's too bad there is not a real American daily newspaper in Shanghai that could be edited with an equal degree of fairness, fearlessness and ability. We are sick and tired of the *News*, *Press*, et. al. It seems to me that a daily with such ideals as *The China Weekly Review* would be of incalculable value to the cause of international peace and goodwill, which is essentially the cause of foreigners in this land. A. B. C.

(A foreigner)

Peking, May 14, 1927.

Dear Powell:—The perspective is of course much dimmed up here in Peking, as it is in Shanghai, but certainly we are with you in the fight as far as the right of free speech is concerned and you certainly are entitled to speak your views as you see them. If the others do not like it, then there is the usual recourse. Of course many of us out here in China where we see the situation at close range do not agree with the view taken by the Americans at home, where the word 'Nationalism' is accepted from the American viewpoint and not as a mere slogan, but all of us know that the Coolidge Government does not share the view of the various commercial bodies in China and has turned down all their representations.

AN AMERICAN

Swatow, May 16, 1927.

Dear Mr. Powell:—Enclosed is my check for $10 for year's subscription to *The China Weekly Review*. I am decidedly in sympathy with your attitude and want to get your paper started right away with the current number.

AN AMERICAN

What We Expect of the Missionaries

BY WANG SHU TSUNG

REGARDING statements made by some missionaries as to the truth about the Nanking recital published in the foreign papers several days ago, the damage was strongly affirmed to have been done by the Nationalist army with pre-arranged steps under the direction of the Russian Communists. If this statement is correct, then it is a very regrettable incident. On the other hand, the bombardment by the foreign gun-boats in attempting to rescue the foreigners in the city caused the loss of some hundred lives of innocent and noncombatant Chinese. Whether or not the situation was so intensive as to necessitate firing upon our people and whether there could have been any better device for the rescue, are the two fundamental questions to be fairly answered.

However, their kind intentions had been well expressed in the statement of these missionaries, and the writer wants to make them known to the public by quoting some of the sentences: "We have always been in deepest sympathy with genuine Chinese National aims, and in spite of the fearful experience through which we have passed, we maintain this sympathy."

The maintenance of this sympathy of the missionaries towards our national movement is of course our deep hope but this does not suffice, for it is also their moral obligation to restore it to those that have lost it and also promote in their minds the sympathy which is still lacking; in other words, to induce their fellow countrymen to become sympathetic by means of giving explanations and accurate reports on facts. Missionaries are looked upon as mediators to promote real mutual understanding between China and the West and the realization of international justice lies greatly upon their upright and bold appeals to their governments as well as to the people.

A hopeful tendency is being revealed by the fact that fair judgments and right attitude are being shown in some of the writings of fair-minded missionaries. Quotations from the article "Learning China," by Rev. Paul E. Johnson recently published in the *'China Christian Advocate'* are advisibly made here with a view to allowing his fine ideas to become widely appreciated:

"Grace Manly was attacked on the street by an unarmed student who tried to choke her. Instantly, the Chinese on the street came to her rescue, crying 'Save her. Save her. She must not be beaten.' Two other students and two other men seized the attacking students and after Grace had escaped and gone on her way, the crowd arrested him and brought him to the magistrate. In any country, our lives depend upon the good-will of the people with whom we live. In China that good-will is dominantly and freely shown toward us by the great bulks of the people."

"Missionaries should see his work as a twofold task-receiving as well as giving, taking as well as bringing, and learning as well as teaching."

"If all mission schools be taken over and nationalized, if I should be invited to teach Philosophy and prohibited from teaching the doctrines of the Christian Church of the West, I shall still consider I had more of a missionary job left me than I could do justice to. In fact I believe that such an event would put a more significant and difficult task upon me, a greater work than I can think of in the world—high and sacred calling of the living Christ."

"Persecution is the most rewarding gift the world has ever made to the Christian Church, and because the time is perilous here, they are creative and heroic."

In conclusion, we should also realize that good-will between Chinese and the Western people will never be able to exist unless the imperialistic policies of the powers, which have been repeatedly pointed out by Mr. Eugene Chen as the chief cause of antagonism, are to be entirely given up voluntarily. It is our undying hope that the missionaries will stand boldly for righteousness in the same way as Jesus did before his people.

Yenching University,
Peking, May 14, 1927.

The Representative Store
of the Products of Japan in
Fine Art and Fancy Goods.

TOYO MURAKAMI

26B, Kiangse Road, corner Ezra Road

How China Is Being Americanized

In the course of an address delivered in England several weeks ago, Sir Auckland Geddes, former British Ambassador to Washington, said: "Remember that China is getting her Westernisation mainly from America. A very large percentage of the Westernised Chinese are Americanised. It is the fashion to believe that there is little difference between Americanisation and Europeanisation. There is a very great difference really. The American outlook is a very different thing from that of Europe.

"It is the fashion to think of America as being like ourselves and having a special sympathy with this country. Those of you who have followed the recent mayoral elections in Chicago will have noticed that today, as in the past an anti-British cry is helpful at the polls. The old sport of twisting the lion's tail, which when well performed carried many an aspiring Congressman into the House, is still good sport in America.

"From among the lower middle classes of America many of the Chinese have absorbed their Western outlook. There are, therefore, in China a very great number of young men and young women Westernised, Americanised, and anti-Britishised.

"America has not got concessions like we have. The Americans live in our concessions. They get all the advantages and none of the odium. I am not suggesting that there is a conscious American Governmental influence at work. Such a thing is not at work. What I am saying to you is this, that we have got in China a large number of Chinese who, having been in America, have absorbed the ideas which America gives, and, having got back to China, repeat some of the shibboleths they have heard in the United States about British dealing and British Imperialism, and they become leaders in an anti-British movement which has for its object the getting of something which never belonged to them and which their race never created namely, the European cities of China.

"It is into a movement of that sort that has come the influence of Moscow, finding the ground deeply tilled and prepared so that it could swing the whole movement in China into anti-British channels. It has suited their game and it has suited their book, and they have played their game as they always play it, with energy and skill. Their game at the present moment is to do as much harm to the British Empire as they can.

"I am assured on what I believe to be good authority that there were two streams of that anti-British propaganda—one definitely inspired from Moscow through the Bolshevik organisation in China, the other running from many of the American mission and hospital centres—not an official propaganda in that case; merely an instinctive belief that we would be the ungenerous nation towards China."

British Paper Criticizes Mr. Geddes.

Under the caption, "An Ex-Ambassador's Indiscretion," *The Westminister Gazett* April 10 published a strongly worded editorial demanding an apology from Sir Auckland Geddes for the "outrage on American sentiment" he committed in his speech.

"Nothing more blazing in the way of political indiscretion," says the paper, "has been perpetuated for many years than Sir Auckland Geddes's suggestion that anti-English feeling in China is partly due to American influence and that this influence springs from a widespread desire among American public men to 'twist the lion's tail' because England is unpopular and distrusted.

"An explanation and apology are needed at once from Sir Auckland and it should be the duty of the Government to find some way of repudiation of Sir Auckland and his callow and mischievous utterance. It is a long time since he held any position of official importance and such positions as he ever held were due to a curious incidence of wartime which pitchforked the two Geddes brothers into a round of grandoise offices without any corresponding political authority.

"His outrage on American sentiment will be universally reprobated in this country and we are equally sure that all responsible and instructed opinion in the United States will be quick to grasp the fact that Sir Auckland Geddes is a politician of no consequence on the 'permanently retired' shelf."

As a Chinese Sees Christianity

BY DR. C. Y. CHENG

The following are extracts from an address delivered to missionaries at Martyrs Memorial Hall, Shanghai, May 11, 1927.

Anti-Christian propaganda in China is not an organization, but a movement widespread in the country yet difficult to define. While some of the attacks and criticisms against the Christian religion are the result of prejudice or misunderstanding, there is also much in what these people say that is true and not a few of the critics are in real earnest seeking after truth and light. It must not be regarded as a sign of disloyalty to the Christian Faith when we meet prejudice with patience, misunderstanding with explanation,and the truth with sympathy and acceptance. But towards those who purpose the destruction of Christianity and the nullification of its work we shall forever stand in uncompromising opposition.

Should Christianity have any voice in matters political? While the individual Christian cannot be indifferent to the political development of his country it is undesirable that the Christian church should identify itself with party politics for the simple reason that the work of the church is for everybody of all parties. Some feel that under no circumstances should a Christian organization express itself in regard to political affairs. But no Christian is willing to admit that while the principles of Christianity can be applied to personal, family and social life yet the political sphere alone is forbidden ground. When moral issues and the work of the Christian church are involved, may not the church though always with care and discrimination, lift up her prophetic voice and speak clearly great public questions?

Liberty of Church Should Be Defended

Is religious liberty being violated? Technically speaking, Chinese Christians are now doubly protected *i. e.* both by Chinese constitutions, national and provincial, and by foreign treaties. Much of the opposition which Christianity is now meeting from various anti-religious forces can hardly be regarded as a violation of religious liberty. But religious liberty, which means freedom and equality, is in danger of being violated when one religion is more favorably placed than other religions *e. g.* the attempt to establish Confucianism as the State religion; or when specific religious practices are interfered with as at the present time in many cases in provinces south of the Yangtse. But we Christians hope and believe that as conditions become more settled and the true principles of the Republic prevail, these rights will be definitely established and fully enforced. But meanwhile the Christian Church should make every effort to see to it that this rightful liberty is safeguarded. Concerning treaty protection we hope that missionaries will disassociate themselves from the worn out treaties and support the making of new ones based on principles of reciprocity, equality, and good will. The Toleration Clause is a good thing in a bad place. What makes them the target of criticism is their association with out-of-date treaties.

Is the registration of Christian schools right and beneficial? As citizens of China we think that not only our schools but also our churches and other institutions should be registered with the government.

Since voluntary religious teaching and worship alone are permitted by the government, there are only two courses open to us—to close our schools or to work as best we can under this limitation. We think the latter the wiser course. It will put our work to a more severe test, but if it come out well, there will be an even greater and more lasting result.

How is the Nanking incident regarded by Chinese Christians? All right thinking Chinese are ashamed that such a thing has happened to our missionary friends. We wish to express our admiration for the Christlike spirit manifested by the friends of Nanking and our appreciation of their truthful statement concerning their experiences. For China's national aspirations must have truth as their foundation. Otherwise no amount of revolution can effect real transformation.

When The Missionaries Return

It humbles us that China is considered a land in which it is not safe for our foreign friends to live. Moreover this evacuation has resulted in Chinese Christians taking on at short notice large and often unfamiliar responsibilities. We shall hear later of both encouraging and disappointing results. And we shall soon face the problem of the return of missionaries to their former places of trust.

Has the missionary enterprise succeeded or is it likely to succeed? There is still much in the Christian Church that is unsuitable, uncongenial, unacceptable and out-of-date. There are still many men and women who do not reveal the attractiveness and beauty of Jesus Christ and who are more a hindrance than a help to the Christian cause. Yet we cannot be blind to the manifold blessings that have come to us through the lives and work of the missionaries in China. In a hundred and one ways China has been served and helped by the missionary body which is the best friend of the Chinese people. The high ideal of the missionary has not yet been reached but there is no reason to think the bottom of Christianity is dropping out or that its days in China are numbered.

Is it true that certain changes need to be made in the work of presenting Jesus Christ and His message of love to China? The removal of certain defects and shortcomings will double or triple the success of the Christian religion. Larger attention must be given by Christian leaders, both Christian and missionary to such questions as Church independence, Church union, the devolution of foreign missions co-operative activities, the development of the indigenous church. We would venture to suggest that the work of foreign missions should in future be considered more in terms of a Christian fellowship, sharing with the Chinese Church its successes and failures, its joys and sorrows; working together with Chinese Christians for the solution of these urgent and vital problems that are confronting us; the removal of the foreign stigma upon the religion of Christ; the development of a Christian church that is really of the people; the linking together of the various divisions in the Christian church; the cultivation of the spiritual experiences of the Chinese Christians; the enlargement of the religious outlook of Christian people so that it penetrates all departments of life, personal, social, national and racial. Let the relationship between church and mission never be based on dollars and cents; employer and employed; giving and receiving. Let it be a great Christian fellowship, sharing each other's experiences, problems, sufferings, hopes.

Capture Hankow!

To the Editor, *China Weekly Review:*

Sir:—The damage resulting from the Nanking incident has become intolerable to foreigners and Hankow's reply to the Powers has been commented on by the *China Press* and the *N. C. Daily News* with dissatisfaction at Chen's refusal to accept the demands and attaching blame for the supposed ambiguous terms of his note. Immediate capture of Hankow was even suggested by the editor of the *N. C. Daily News* who stated: "It is as easy to occupy Hankow as to keep far more soldiers at Shanghai than its defences require, and indefinitely more necessary. If Great Britain can not get the active cooperation of the other Powers, let her act alone." Alas! we wonder how many of the British citizens would favor this relentless proposal? We as well as the foreigners will be undoubtedly indebted to him for all the miserable consequences if this were to be practiced. Should an editor indulge himself to instigate his people by such kind of presumptuous ideas? Does he ever think of the futility of crushing our people by arms as proved by the series of facts occurring in our dealings with the West in these few years? Force may be almighty to the Western people, but benevolence is the chief characteristic of our civilization. Can a machine-gun stop our action of non-cooperation or can a gun-boat change our hatred toward the aggressive foreigners into love and friendliness. Even were the whole of China to be invaded by the British army, yet it is quite predicable that there could not be the slightest possibility for them to hold it so peacefully as they can in India, because the power of nationalism will persuade our people to resist brutality by wit and force. Humiliation is only a mad dream to us!

How much difference will it show if we were to compare the damage done to foreigners in Nanking with that which we have met at the mercy of their gun-boats? Compensation, apology and punishment for culprits were strongly required of the Southern government, yet whom we shall ask for the retribution for the loss of hundreds of lives and the incalculable loss of materials! That compensation should be made for the honor of China has been insisted on by the editor of the *N. C. Daily News* no matter whether the wrong is on the part of the North or South, but we also want very much to ask for which nation's honor we shall receive our share.

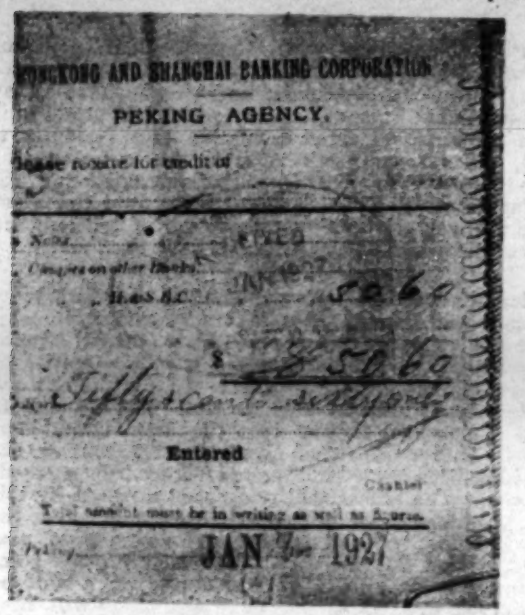
There is one thing at least we can be sure and that is that those foreigners who were involved in the suffering will be able to imagine what the drastic actions of the foreign armies have meant to us and perhaps their sensitivity will bring them to question what they would do if they were to be treated in the same way as we are at present.

Peking, May 20, 1927.

WANG SHU-TSUNG

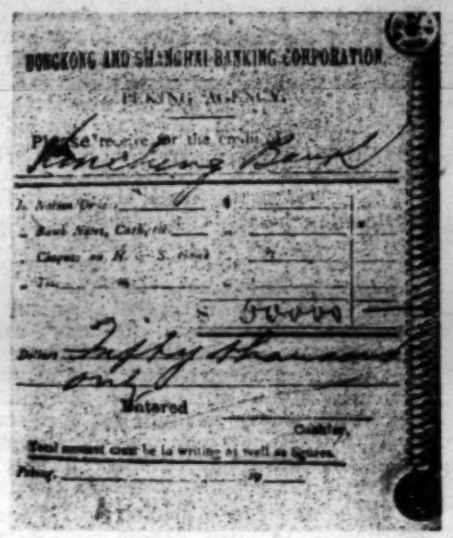
Chinese Banks at Peking Hold H. & S. B. C. Responsible

A dispute has arisen between the Peking branch of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank and its Chinese bank clients as to the responsibility of the Bank for the deposits made April 30 last, on which date the compradore disappeared. The Hongkong Bank informed the six banks who had made deposits on that day—a total of about Mex. $700,000—that it would have to reverse the items in question to the debit of their accounts as the "compradore had effected the unpaid transfer entirely on his own responsibility."



The Chinese banks of Peking have made vigorous protests against the stand of the Hongkong Bank, and they have issued statements of their side of the case. One sentence in their statement reads: "One thing is sure, the prestige and position of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation in Peking as well as in China will be greatly damaged as a result of the incident."

The photographic reproductions herewith, furnished by the China Clipping and Press Bureau, are made public so as to show that the counterfoils issued by the Bank on the day the compradore disappeared are identical with those issued on other dates, for instance, January 7, both including the signature of Mr. Turnbull, the cashier.



Some Sidelights on the Chinese War!

The most baffling Chinese puzzle is China.—*Boston Herald.*

The Cantonese apparently have their minds set on a look-in at Pekin.—*Wichita Eagle.*

China thinks the white man's burden ought just now to be his traveling bag.—*Boston Herald.*

Why shouldn't conditions in China be all mixed up? It's a Confucian country.—*New York American.*

If the Chinese tongs want war, why don't they go on back home?—*St. Louis Star.*

Why shouldn't foreigners be just as welcome in China as the Chinese are in California?—*Boston Globe.*

One of the Chinese armies is being fed on dog biscuit. This must be the Pekinese army.—*San Diego Union.*

A news item said that war-ships shelled a Chinese compound. We trust that it was chop-suey.—*El Paso Times.*

An American's life is now worth as little on the streets of Shanghai as on the streets of Chicago.—*El Paso Times.*

New days are dawning in China, says Senator Borah. Might be more appropriate to say daze.—*Wall Street Journal.*

An American missionary saved himself from cannibals by dancing the Charleston. The natives probably figured that any man who took that much exercise would be too tough to eat.—*El Paso Times.*

As we understand it, what China wants to do is to rush the foreigners out so it can let the Russians in.—*American Lumberman.*

If aliens in China were really foreign devils, what the natives are giving them ought to make them feel at home.—*Dallas News.*

"Goodness!" said the lady who had just read of the renewal of the tong war, "what terrible things to fight with."—*New York Evening Post.*

Chop-suey was a thing unknown in China until very recently, and even over here chop-suey is more or less of a mystery.—*American Lumberman.*

The Cantonese are fighting for a policy of China for the Chinese, and the rest of China is fighting for a policy of Canton for the Cantonese.—*El Paso Times.*

The Chinese are reported to be stripping their victims of their clothes, but don't judge too hastily. Maybe they intend to wash the clothes and send them back.—*Macon Telegraph.*

The Chinese as a race, a prominent student of the subject in hand informs us, possess the wonderful faculty of being able to sleep anywhere at any time, and we wish they'd give us a good thorough demonstration.—*Ohio State Journal.*

A Chinese rice dealer on Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, recently proved the truth of the old adage that necessity is the mother of invention. When the Municipal Council practically shut the shop-keeper off from his customers with the barbed-wire barricade, the shop-keeper provided himself with a long bamboo pole, and when the customers arrived on the outside of the wire, he reached over with the pole and got their money and then handed over the rice.

One of the most humorous things which have appeared in the *North-China Daily News*, official British newspaper in Shanghai recently was an editorial calling for a mass-meeting of American residents of Shanghai for the purpose of passing resolutions condemning President Coolidge for his policy of non-intervention in China.

Someone has suggested that if the barbed-wire barricades and sand bag forts are to remain up all summer, the American and British women's clubs should start a movement to have flowers and vines planted around them. Either that, or engage a force of coolies to polish the rust off the wire so that it will not present such an unattractive appearance.

More Newspapermen Arrive in Shanghai

Among the latest additions to the newspaper fraternity in Shanghai are William Henry Chamberlin, foreign correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor*, Boston; Francis P. Frazier, who is writing articles for *The Evening Bulletin*, Philadelphia; Robert Pickens, special correspondent for the Atlanta *Constitution*, Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Pickens was formerly correspondent for the *Associated Press* in Georgia. Mr. Chamberlin, who will be in Shanghai some time for the *Christian Science Monitor*, has previously been stationed in Moscow for his paper. In addition to the foregoing, Karl von Wiegand of the *Hearst Newspapers* who has been in Canton for some time has returned to Shanghai. Erich von Salzmann, special correspondent for the *Berlin Ullstein Press Service*, Berlin, Germany, who has been in Hankow for some time has also returned to Shanghai.

Anna Louise Strong, well known American journalist, reached Shanghai on May 20, and stopped here a few days preparatory to going on to Hankow, where she expects to get material for a number of feature articles for *Asia*, the *Survey Graphic*, and *Harper's Magazine*. Miss Strong; will also write for the *McClure Newspaper Syndicate* and the New York *Herald-Tribune*; She has also been commissioned to write some of the "little blue books" for Haldeman-Julius. She is the author of an entertaining work on Russia, "The First Time in History."

Industrial Manchuria

BY HENRY W. KINNEY

In the Oriental Engineer

Until a few decades ago, Manchuria was industrially in a very primitive state. It has become important partly through introduction of modern machinery and methods for handling products which had in the past been manufactured by very crude and wasteful processes, and partly by the establishment of numerous new industries by which use is now being made of raw materials which formerly were not used at all.

In this work the South Manchuria Railway has taken an outstanding part by the establishment of various research and experimental institutions, such as the Central Laboratory and Geological Institute in Dairen and others. Numerous scientists in its employ have combed Manchuria in search of materials which might be manufactured profitably, and have developed manufacturing processes. In many cases the Company has been the pioneer in establishing factories in which new industries have been given a start; then turning such over to private enterprise as soon as they were able to stand on their own feet, and in this way an example has been set and an impetus given to many of the new industries of Manchuria by which many thousands are employed, thus adding materially to the prosperity of the population and the country generally.

Even the crude native bead oil mill is rather new in Manchuria, the first having been established about seventy years ago. The first steam plant was introduced by an Englishman in Newchwang in 1896, but the actual establishment of bean oil milling on a large scale followed the advent of the Japanese, and subsequently numerous improvements have been made in manufacturing methods which have contributed largely to the growth of the industry. Dairen, where not a single bean mill of any kind existed in the Russian days, is now the center of this industry, though modern mills are also found elsewhere, and many hundreds of fairly primitive native mills scattered throughout Manchuria manage to operate very profitably.

Flour milling is mainly an industry of North Manchuria, where the principal wheat crops are found, but such mills are also operating in South Manchuria. This industry has seen great fluctuations, owing mainly to commercial conditions in the outside world, but as the native population of Asia is turning to wheat as a food stuff in increasing degree, the flour industry offers considerable promise.

The part which the South Manchuria Railway, through the Central Laboratory and other agencies, has taken in the development of new industries, is interesting. The Central Laboratory not only renders assistance to private enterprise by furnishing analytical tests, estimates and the like, but it is constantly conducting investigations into various fields of research. An idea of the scope of its activities may be gained from the following eight divisions which it contains, namely Analytical Chemistry, Applied Chemistry, Textile and Dyeing, Pottery, Fermentation, Sanitary Chemistry, Electrical Chemistry, and Detail, in addition to which it establishes experimental work-shops wherever it seems possible to develop any enterprise on a sound commercial basis.

Bean Industry

Among its activities have been the founding of a bean mill employing the chemical extraction system, and the numerous new uses of the bean, which have been enumerated already, have been due mainly to the researches of this Laboratory. In 1910, an earthenware and porcelain factory was established, which was later on turned over to private enterprise. This brought an entirely new industry to Manchuria, which had in the past imported all its pottery, although abundant and excellent raw material is found at various points within its boundaries. Manufacture of fire bricks and bricks of various other kinds has also been developed, as well at that of glass of various kinds, which has been extremely successful, especially as raw material of a high order is found near Dairen.

The numerous valuable industrial minerals which are found in quantity and variety in Manchuria, have been studied and various products manufactured therefrom, and similar work has been done whereby various new uses have been found for agricultural products, while several improvements in the method of handling the wild silk industry, which is of considerable importance, have been effected and imparted to the Chinese.

It follows that Manchuria has benefited enormously by these activities which have given value to many heretofore unused raw materials and have increased that of those which were formerly produced wastefully and crudely by means of primitive methods. Numerous manufacturing enterprises have been developed, such as sugar manufacture, spinning mills, etc. in which Chinese, Japanese, and foreigners engage, and employment has been furnished to many thousands, all of which has, of course, added enormously to the material wealth of the country.

Fushan Mines

The Fushun coal mines, which form one of the principal assets of the South Manchuria Railway Company, are located about twenty miles east of Mukden and are connected by rail with the main line. This coal field, which was acquired in 1907, covers some 16,500 acres, nearly ten miles from east to west and 2½ miles from north to south, with veins ranging in thickness from 78 to 420 feet, the average being 130 feet. The impurities do not exceed 20 feet in total thickness, and the total coal content is estimated at over a billion tons, of which up to the present 50,000,000 tons have been mined.

Open Cut Mining

These deposits were originally discovered some 700 years ago by Koreans who worked them in a very primitive way, but later the Manchuria government forbade further operations as they feared they might interfere with the spirits of departed imperial ancestors whose graves were in the vicinity. When the Russians entered Manchuria they took up mining here, but the scale was so limited that the daily output was only 300 tons. Under Japanese management extensive improvements have been made and numerous modern methods introduced, about Yen 51,000,000 having been invested in this connection. A number of pits have been sunk and the spectacular "open cut" opened whence huge amounts of coal are stripped, which has increased production to the point where the output in 1926 was 5,737,306 tons, which will be increased, by 1932, to 8,000,000 tons annually, which will constitute the practicable maximum. It is thus expected that mining can be continued for another 85 years. It is estimated that about 200,000,000 tons may be taken out by the stripping methods by which the recovery is about 100%, while the remaining 750,000,000 tons must be taken out by the hydraulic stowage system through which from 60% to 70% may be recovered.

Fushan coal is bituminous, of high quality, and suitable for locomotive and marine engines, being also excellent for gas making. A Mond gas producer plant has been established which generates electric power and also produces a large quality of sulphate of ammonia as a by-product, and coke ovens are also maintained. The coal is being used on the South Manchuria Railway, and large quantities are exported, while the growing demand for coal as a fuel by the inhabitants of Manchuria accounts for a large consumption locally.

Oil Distillation

An important industry which is being developed in connection with the Fushan mines, is the distillation of oil from the shale deposits which are estimated to amount to about 5,500,000,000 tons, and as this shale must be taken out in connection with the coal mining operations this raw material is virtually costless. After various experiments with systems used abroad, the Fushan experts invented a new process which recent experiments have shown to be highly successful. Plans have been made for a plant capable of handling 700,000 tons of shale a year, from which it is expected will be produced 50,000 tons of heavy oil, and 1,000,000 gallons of volatile oil, as well as paraffin and ammonia.

The Yentai coal mine, about ten miles northeast of Yentai station, with which it is connected by rail, is about 3½ miles long by one mile in width, with an estimated deposit of 20,000,000 tons. This colliery began operations in 1910, and its output in 1926 was 138,248 tons.

These coal mines form one of the most important sources of revenue for the South Manchuria Railway, as may be seen from the fact that in 1926 the total revenue was Yen 68,447,-274 against an expenditure of Yen 59,418,780.

With the development of the Fushan mines, a large and modern town was built, but as it was discovered that it had been located over a valuable coal seam, which is to be exploited by the open cut system, it became necessary to move it and the work of rebuilding the town on a new site is now in course of progress.

Anshan Iron Works

In 1909 officials of the South Manchuria Railway Geological Institute discovered the presence of iron deposits at and about Anshan, and about six years later development thereof was made possible through a treaty with China. A site of about 4,540 acres was purchased for the plant and the modern town which has been built there. While the ore reserve is large, being estimated at about 300,000,000 tons, most of the ore is of rather poor grade, averaging from 35 to 40 percent of metal to the ton. The richer grades, averaging some 52 percent, are scattered in small deposits, most of which have already been worked.

(Continued on page 354)

COMMMRCIAL SAVINGS INVESTMENT

Along the Tientsin Bund

North China

Our branch office, conveniently located on the main thoroughfare of Tientsin, is completing its third year in that community. From the beginning it has participated to an ever increasing extent in the financing of North China imports and exports. It has found a genuine demand for its progressive service among merchants, missions and residents of that district. We shall be glad to assist in furthering your North China interests.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

"The Bank of Personal Service"

Head Office: SHANGHAI *Branch Office:* TIENTSIN

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Head Office:

55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital. Surplus and Undivided Profits

U.S. $140,000,000.

Branches in:

Argentine	Italy
Belgium	Japan
Brazil	Java
Chile	Panama
China	Peru
Cuba	Porto Rico
Dominican Republic	Straits Settlement
London	Uruguay
France	Venezuela
India	

1-A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

(*Continued from page 352*)

The first pig iron was produced in the spring of 1919, but as the price of iron which had been abnormally high during the war years soon fell considerably, the high hopes originally entertained were to some extent disappointed. Iron is, however, a most important commodity to Japanese industry, only very small deposits thereof being found in Japan, and the South Manchuria Railway therefore continued to develop the plant although this involved a heavy financial loss at the time. Over Y45,000,000 has been spent on the plant, which contains two blast furnaces, each capable of producing 250 M. T. a day: four coke ovens, each with a capacity of 130 M. T. a day; gas works, electric plant etc.

Hematite Process

A large concentration plant was built which provides a preliminary treatment of the ores making it possible to recover their metal content economically. The annual pig iron output of the plant was 88,263 tons in the fiscal year ending March, 1926, but the production is to be increased to 200,000 tons annually.

General Hwang Fu Appointed Mayor of Shanghai

Gen. Hwang Fu, who was appointed Mayor of Shanghai a few days ago is a native of Hangchow, Chekiang province where he was born in 1883. After receiving a thorough Chinese education he attended the Chekiang Military School and then the Chun Wu Academy, following which he went to Japan. In 1910 he was graduated with honors from the Military Survey Academy of Tokyo and while in Japan formed connections with the Chinese revolutionary bodies. In 1911 he came to Shanghai and joined General Ch'en Chi-mei the independence leader, and served as chief staff officer. After serving in various capacities he participated in 1913 in the second revolution against Yuan Shih-kai, for which his arrest was ordered and he fled to Japan. In 1914 he went to the United States for special study and then went to Singapore where he spent a year, returning to China in 1916. In 1920 he served as a director of the Government Bureau of Economic Information in Tientsin. In 1921, General Hwang went to Europe on a semi-official mission to study post-war financial and economic conditions and in 1921 served as a technical adviser to the Chinese delegation at the Washington Conference. At the close of the Conference he went back to Europe where he spent several months, returning to China in 1922. In 1923 General Hwang was appointed Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs at Peking and later also served concurrently as president of the Diplomatic Commission and later was appointed acting Minister of Education. He also served as head of the political bureau attached to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's troops. In 1924 he was appointed Minister of Education and when Feng Yu-hsiang came into power in Peking General Hwang was appointed Acting Premier. He is a well known lecturer in Chinese University circles and is the author of several books, among them being, "Lessons From the European War and the Future of China," "The World After the War," "China's Finance and Education After the European War," "The Initiation of the Washington Conference and Its Tendencies."

Gen. Hwang Fu

Most Comfortable Union Suit for Summer.

A. B. C.

(guarantee of quality and workmanship)

Our new summer stock of the famous A.B.C. underwear, tennis shirts, etc. is now in full display—you will find your size, style and material in large assortment.

A.B.C. Tailored suits are perfect in fit—the prices will surprise you.

Style, Workmanship and Quality are assured in these smart suits.

VISIT US TODAY

China A. B. C. Underwear & Weaving Co., Ltd.

Tel. C. 7431—P. 496 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Real Chinese Crisis

BY JOHN DEWER

in the New Republic N. N.

I SHOULD like to emphasize the word *real* in my title. The apparent crisis is that which fills columns in the daily press; foreigners killed, houses looted, security so threatened that foreigners are being concentrated in a few ports and warned to leave the country, the turmoil of war and the barbarities of civil war. Yet in all the rumor, gossip and facts that come to us, there is a frequent note struck, which is a sign, to the discerning, of the real crisis through which China is passing. The entire animus of the latent—in some cases flagrant—propaganda to which we are treated is directed against the nationalistic movement and forces. The Northern forces are invariably let down as easily as possible. Why?

The most direct way to get at the reality of the situation is to inquire what the tone of the news would have been, were it proved that the retreating Shantung troops—whose commander is an ex-bandit—had done the killing and the looting. The answer is that the incidents would surely have been glossed over; they would have been treated as unfortunate concomitants of civil war; it would have been noted that defeated armies were wont, on their retreats, to get out of hand. Doubtless, demands for indemnities would have been made in due course on the Peking government. But we should have had no appeals from Shanghai and London for concerted intervention, for blockades of Chinese ports. In other words, there would have been no clamor for us to take sides with the Cantonese against the Northerners. Just as the news has been colored against the Nationalists, it would have been smoothed over in favor of the Northerners. I cannot imagine anyone who has followed the course of events in China denying this statement.

Again why? What is the significance of this double method in reporting news? If it were true that the Peking government genuinely represents the integrity of China against a band of outlaw rebels, it could be understood. If it were true that there is a stable government in Peking which maintains general and possesses moral and legal authority, the discrimination could be understood. If the Northern troops were, in general, better disciplined and comported themselves in a more orderly way, it could be understood. But it is notorious that each of these suppositions is contrary to fact.

The Peking government has, for many years, been a blind creature in the hands of whatever military overlords happened to be in power. In common with many others, I have seen the President and Cabinet in power thunder against some general, denounce him as a traitor, offer rewards for his head, and, a few weeks later, take it all back, and issue precisely similar edicts against the generals at whose behest the first pronunciamentos were made. I well remember my surprise, when, a newcomer in Peking, I was told by our minister, Mr. Reinsch, in a matter-of-fact way, that the Peking government would not last a month, save for the recognition of foreign powers. It did not take a long residence to convince me that he had revealed no secret of state. In the country at large, the Peking government commanded no authority. Its own supporters kept back its revenues for their own purposes, raised and supported their own troops for their own uses. And this was long before there was an organized popular rebellion against Peking.

No, the explanation of the tone and temper of the news we are receiving lies in the simple fact that the Nationalist government represents a national movement, and that, under the circumstances, any national movement in China is bound to be anti-foreign—against, that is, the special privileges which foreign nationals enjoy because of old treaties. It is not surprising that the mass of foreigners in commercial and industrial centers like Hankow and Shanghai are against the so-called Cantonese revolution. Nor is their opposition wholly to be explained on strictly economic grounds. The American economic stake in China is not large; yet in the large centers, outside of missionary groups, Americans generally share the feelings of the English residents, feelings which center and flourish in the foreign clubs, where most of the correspondents imbibe their ideas and gather the news they send. The whole mode of life has become bound up with the conditions which were established under the old regime of one-sided privileges. It *is* disturbing to find an old and seemingly settled order shaken at its foundation. That is what is happening in China, and that is the real crisis. China is becoming a nation, in the modern sense of the word.

It requires a good deal of equanimity, of insight and sympathy, in the midst of such a situation, to see things in

perspective. It is natural enough for those immediately affected by the formation of a new order to see in it nothing but an anti-foreign manifestion, stirred up by unruly spirits. But it is highly important that those at a distance realize that this anti-foreign phase is but the external aspect of a great internal revolution. A people of four hundred million population, with a continental area, cannot be transformed from a medieval aggregate into a modern nation without tremendous throes. That transformation, preparing for the last ten years, has reached an overt climacteric expression. Unless we in this country bear this fact in mind, we shall have no understanding of what is going on in China.

I received, the other day, a personal letter from an American teaching in a missionary institution in China. His home and personal possessions had been looted. His professional career is interrupted; he will probably have to make a new start in life. Yet he writes: "Ultimately the Nationalists are right. All of us foreigners in China were inextricably bound into an order which a new and enlightened China must do away with. We cannot be bitter because, in their eagerness to destroy that structure, they fail to distinguish the individuals who sustain it." Such magnanimity and far-sightedness may not be expected of all persons who have suffered. But we, who do not suffer, should know that these words state the essence of the whole matter; what I am saying is but an amplification of his statement as a text.

I would not give the impression that the transformation will be complete with a victory of the Nationalist forces, even if they come into possession of Peking. The full task of making over China into a modern state is a work of generations. But we are witnessing a dramatic and critical episode in that transformation, and its consequences, when it is successful, will mark a definite turn in the course of world-history. There are few events in history comparable with it; possibly none in our own day, even the World War. Such a statement, given our habitual provincialism and racial snobbishness, may seem foolishness to the wise. But I doubt if most of the great changes of history were not obscured to their contemporaries by superficial froth and clamor. We think of Asia as outside of our world, and it is hard for us to recognize that any changes going on there are of great importance. But when the changes have produced their consequences, and are seen in historic perspective, it is certain that the re-constitution of the life of the oldest and most numerous people of Asia will stand revealed as at least as significant as the transition of Europe out of medievalism into a modernized culture. Such questions as the bearing of the changes upon the special privileges of a few thousand foreigners, the control of India by Great Britain, and the other features which are now conspicuous, will fall into place as paragraphs in a volume. It is not easy to take a long view of contemporary events. But without such a view, we shall see in the events in China simply sound and fury, a confused medley of passions. This result is not only intellectually unfortunate; it is practically dangerous. For it marks a disposition upon which race and color prejudice and deliberate propaganda operate disastrously. Our historic sympathy with China is in danger of being undermined; further untoward events in China might draw us, on the the basis of inflammation of emotions due to misunderstandings, into support of European policies which are contrary both to our traditions and to our interests.

Australia Moves Its Capital Inland

The group of Chinese which is working to establish a more centralized capital than Peking is, may take heart from the fact that a similar feat has been accomplished in Australia, as it was more than a decade ago in India. Australia, however, being a new country, has not transferred its capital to some ancient site, nor has it moved the capital very far inland. The new site, Canberra, is only about two hundred miles from Sydney, the old capital. It is a town created to order, with the new Parliament buildings standing almost in open country. Eleanor M. Hinder has supplied *The Review* with many interesting facts in connection with the new capital and comments: "The new status of the Dominions since the November Imperial Conference gives fresh meaning for the creating of a focus for love of country."

OBJECTS OF ORIENTAL AND WESTERN FINE ART CURIOS,
Silk goods, Crockeries, etc.
TOYO MURAKAMI
26B, Kiangse Road (corner Ezra Road)

Arthur Ransome's Description of the Shantung Tupan

The following interesting description of the career and characteristics of Gen. Chang Chung-chang, Fengtien Tupan of Shantung province, by Arthur Ransome, appeared in a recent issue of the *Manchester Guardian*:

"Chang Tsung-chang was born in 1880 in the Shantung province, and slipped easily in and out of civilian clothes, being alternately a private soldier and a brigand. He prospered best in the latter capacity, and was already a well-known bandit leader in Manchuria at the time of the Russo Japanese War, when the Russians gave him the rank of a captain and found him useful as a leader of guerrilla troops. Chang Tso-lin was being employed in the same way by the Japanese. He learnt Russian, and for this reason Chang Tso-lin has now put him in command of the White Russian mercenaries, several thousands of whom he took south with him when he made an attempt to save Shanghai for the North, purposely delaying his assistance in the hope of himself replacing the other Northern general, Sun Chuan-fang, who had been enjoying its Customs surtaxes and opium revenues. Chang is several inches over six feet high, a giant among the Chinese. He has several "wives," to whom he is ceremoniously faithful besides a collection of rather over a score of minor concubines, among whom are several Russians. When formerly in Shanghai he brought one of his latest acquisitions into the settlement to a large bachelor party of foreigners, whom he made dance with her in turn while he looked on with generous delight. Recently, in Peking, he attended, with his ladies, an entertainment at which a Russian gipsy dancer performed. Transported with admiration, Chang leapt to his feet and, hurrying up to one of his minor wives, pulled some rings from her fingers, snatched a bracelet from the wrist of another, tore the earrings from a third, and then, in the most courtly manner, presented the handful of jewels to the astonished actress. It was he who, travelling with a timid little foreign correspondent, called for cigars and, when the boy brought a box of half-Coronas, threw them out of the window with a roar, "I asked for cigars." The boy, feeling his neck to make sure his head was still on his shoulders, brought back a box of the biggest cigars he could find. Chang politely offered one to his companion who dared to say he did not smoke. Chang took a cigar from the box, bit off the end with his great teeth, lit it, and pushed it straight into the mouth of the man, with the laconic remark "You do." Some time afterwards this same correspondent was telling another of this adventure when the other inadvertently offered him a cigarette. and then hurriedly apologised, "I forgot you did not smoke." "Now I do," was the rather pathetic reply."

Many China Exports Show Increases Despite War

Despite the civil war in China exports of China produce to the United States, as evidenced by the invoices declared at the American Consulate in Shanghai for the month of April, continue pretty much at their normal rate. Indeed, it would seem that the main thing that determines whether Chinese produce moves or not is the price that the buyers abroad offer. The China price, owing to the incidence of the miltary operations will naturally be somewhat higher than usual, but the cargo will come through, war or no war, provided the prices offered are tempting enough.

The figures compiled for the month of April by the American Consulate at Shanghai, show that the total exports for the first four months of this year to the United States total Gold $17,883,023. This is about four million dollars below the corresponding period for last year, but one class of items alone more than makes up the difference—namely, silk. Thus we find that the total silk exported up to end of April this year amounted to only $8,703,628 as compared with $14,132,265 last year.

In many of the standard export lines there have been increases not only over last year but over the year previous. Sheeps' wool to a value of $288,326 was exported this year as against only $75,188 last year. Goatskins have held their own with a total export for the four months of $2,347,105. Lambskins took a big jump to $1,240,243 for the quarter. Weasel skins are above the average, the export to date having been almost two million dollars. Bristles with $263,257 and feathers with $310,332 are a little above the average. Chinese wood oil, gallnuts, tea, and antimony regulus—all Yangtsze products,—show increased exports over last year. The figures for the above four articles for the first four months of this year as compared with the first four months of last year are respectively:—

1927—	$240,792	$65,643	$203,800	$228,577
1926—	$11,338	$19,381	$43,218	$133,365

Japanese Newspapermen Rescue Consul Davis' Pet Dog

Last week a party of Japanese newspaper men from Shanghai went to Nanking for the purpose of investigating conditions in that city and while viewing the wreckage of the American Consulate in that city happened to notice a half-starved dog wandering about the premises. Since it was the only living creature in the Consular compound, they were naturally attracted to it and the dog reciprocated, according to the report sent out by the *Toho* news agency, by "yearningly wagging its tail."

Japanese Journalists Photographed in Nanking with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Chinese policeman taking Consul Davis' Pet Dog to Gen. Chiang's Headquarters Where It Will Be Cared for Until the Consul's Return to Nanking.

Finally, Mr. Sosen Torii, former editor of the *Asahi*, and well-known Japanese journalist and also student of Buddhism, decided to do a little missionary work so he took the dog to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the Cantonese military leader and reminded him (Gen. Chiang Kai-shek) that the teachings of Buddhism forbid wanton destruction of living things. Gen. Chiang was moved by the plea and promised to adopt the dog and keep it until Consul Davis and family return to Nanking. Gen. Chiang then immediately gave an order to a subordinate to take the dog to his headquarters where it will be cared for.

Community Church of Shanghai Issues Annual Report

The Community Church of Shanghai has just issued its seventh annual report. The church has at present on its roll 481 members, 24 more than when the last report was issued. In addition to the report of the pastor, the Rev. C. M. Drury, there are reports by C. W. Pettit, secretary of the Governing Board; J. V. Latimer, chairman of the Department of Stewardship and Finance; C. C. Foulk, treasurer; Mrs. H. P. Dunbar, Benevolence Chairman; A. Q. Adamson, chairman of House and Grounds Committee; Carleton Lacy, chairman of the Department of Work and Worship; Gertrude P. Stroebe, acting Chairman of Music Committee; Mrs. C. M. Drury, vice president of the Women's Auxiliary; J. C. Clark, superintendent of the Sunday School; R. P. Roberts, treasurer of the Sunday School; Martha Lacy and John McFadyen, president and secretary respectively of the Christian Endeavor Society; Ethel L. Lacy, chairman Navy "Y" committee; E. S. Raven, chairman of membership committee of Promotion Department; G. W. Philleo, chairman of the Recreation Club; Harriet B. Lacy, treasurer of the Recreation Club; and R. M. Vanderburgh, chairman of the Social Committee.

Low Insurance — Low Storage Rates on Your American Shipments

Ship via Public Terminals

Seven Large Public Ocean Terminals

No wharf charges against shipper on transcontinental cargo within ten days. With six transcontinental rail lines serving the Port of Seattle, shippers are assured of not only the greatest saving of time port to port but also of rapid transshipment to all parts of the United States.

This insures minimum insurance costs and storage charges. There's real economy if you route your cargo via Seattle.

Write TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT *for full details*

The PORT of SEATTLE

GATEWAY TO AMERICAN MARKETS

Latest Novelties

IN

WATCHES, MIRRORS, MOUTH-ORGANS, TOYS AND ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

We Offer all kinds and different prices in assortments from £2, —, —, upwards.

F. W. H. Hegewald,
Hanau No. 189 (Germany)

Huge Array of Foreign Warships in China

The following is a list of the foreign warships stationed in China. Admiral Clarence S. Williams, commander-in-chief of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, is the senior officer. Shanghai presents today a greater array of foreign fighting craft, flying the flags of eight non-Chinese nations, than any other port in the world. There are 172 fighting ships in Chinese waters besides more than thirty naval auxiliaries such as transports, colliers, tugs and similar vessels.

United States

At Shanghai—Five cruisers, the Flagship Pittsburgh, Richmond, Cincinnati, Marblehead and Sacramento; four destroyers, the Sicard, Noa, Preble and Peary; two transports, the Chaumont and Pecos; one gunboat, the Penguin.

At Hankow And Upper Yangtse—The armed yacht Isabel, which is Rear Admiral Hough's flagship; the destroyer Pruitt and four river gunboats, the Monacacy, Palos, El Caro and Pigeon.

At Lower Yangtse Ports—The destroyers Stewart, Hulbert, John D. Ford and Paul Jones.

At South Coast Ports—The destroyers Edsall, Bulmer and Parrott; the gunboats Helena and Pampanga.

At North Coast Ports—The cruiser Asheville at Tientsin; the destroyer Pillsbury at Tsingtao; the destroyer William B. Preston at Chefoo.

Great Britain

At Shanghai—Five cruisers, the Hawkins, Durban, Vindictive, Carlisle and Dauntless; the destroyer Keppell; the air craft carrier Argus, and the gunboats Cricket and Scarab.

At Hongkong—The cruisers Frobisher, Delhi, Danae and Dragon; the air craft carrier Hermes; the destroyers Bruce, Serapis, Somme, Sterling, Storm Cloud, Sepoy, Sirdar and Thracian; the Sloop Petersfield.

At South Coast Ports—The destroyer Seraph; the sloop Fox Glove, and the gunboat Tarantula.

At Hankow And Upper Yangtse—The destroyers Verity Woolston and Wishart; the gunboats Teal, Widgeon, Mantis Woodcock, Cockchafer and Bee; the sloop Magnolia.

At Lower Yangtse Ports—The cruisers Emerald and Caradoc; the destroyers Wivern, Wild Swan, Veteran and Woolsey.

Not Designated—The cruisers Enterprise and Despatch, the destroyers Wolverine, Wanderer and Whiterington; three submarine depot ships, twelve submarines, two sloops and twelve small gunboats.

Japan

At Shanghai—Cruisers, The Flagship Tone, Tenryu, Isuzu, Sendai, Hirado and Tama; seven destroyers and three gunboats.

At Tsingtao—One cruiser and twelve destroyers.

At Chefoo—Four destroyers.

France

At Shanghai—The cruiser Jules Michelet, Flagship of the French Fleet, and the gunboats Marne and Alerte.

On The Yangtse—The gunboats Algol, Dondart, Balny and La Grandiere.

At South Coast Ports—The gunboats Argus, Vigilante and Ballatrix.

En Route To China—The Cassiope and Regulus.

Italy

At Shanghai—The cruiser Libia, the gunboats Muggia, Sabastiano Caboto and the Empress Carlotta.

The Netherlands

At Shanghai—The cruiser Sumatra (recently withdrawn),

Spain

At Shanghai—The cruiser Blasdelezo.

Portugal

At Shanghai—The cruiser Republica.

SHIRTS made to measure

Expert cutters (formerly with Arthur & Bond Yokohama)

TOYO MURAKAMI

26B, Kiangse Road (corner Ezra Road)

Men and Events

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, has returned to Shanghai after a three weeks visit to North China and Manchuria.

V. Meyer, president of Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., returned to Shanghai during the week after an extended business trip to the United States.

Three ricsha pullers at Hankow were sentenced recently to spend a week in prison for profiteering—they had demanded nine dollars from an officer for ricsha fare.

More than a million dollars' worth of ordinary shares in the large English department store organization of Selfridge's were purchased by American brokers in New York beginning of April this year.

In a suit filed against the Compagnie Oriental Capitalisation and the Great Northern Savings Society, with head offices in Shanghai, Ormond B. Gainsborough, former sales-manager of the C. O. C., charges that officials of the concerns have embezzled Mex. $114,000.

Dr. T. Z. Koo of Shanghai, who is now in the United States delivered an address before the members of the National Press Club, Washington, D. C. on April 20 on the subject, "The Three Aims of the Chinese Revolution," which Dr. Koo stated to be national unity, economic progress and international progress.

At a recent sitting of the Shanghai District Court Miss Soumay Cheng, chief judge, declared that the Kuomintang was a government of the people, for the people and by the people, adding that it was necessary to remove the Communist element from the party because of their bad conduct and their constant efforts to embroil the Kuomintang.

The Japanese leased territory of Kuantung, the chief city of which is Dairen, is revising the existing Opium Act upon a new monopoly system. Stricter control is to be enforced over the traffic in morphine, cocaine, etc. The Japanese Colonial Affairs Office is at present putting the Act into final shape and it is expected to be promulgated shortly after receiving the approval of the Privy Council.

The American Commercial Attache at Shanghai in a recent circular states that despite the fact that newspapers in the United States have been filled with reports which might be regarded as adverse to the development of new trade relations, said office continues to receive inquiries from American manufacturers desiring to form connections with firms in China. Used motor cars, electric vulcanizers and hospital equipment are among the commodities offered.

The judge and officials of the U. S. Court for China departed from Shanghai May 24 ***enroute*** for Tientsin and Harbin, at which places a large calendar of civil cases awaits trial. The Court party consists of Milton S. Purdy, judge; T. R. Porter, marshal; Mrs. T. R. Porter, stenographer; J. M. Howes, clerk, Sarah Tuttleman, judge's secretary, and Mr. Zee, No. 1 boy. District Attorney Sellett has remained in Shanghai as there are no criminal cases on the north China calendar.

The National Anti-Opium Association recently dispatched a petition to the Shanghai branch of the Central Administrative Council recommending that the latter should appoint immediately an opium-suppression committee for the purpose of conducting an investigation into the smuggling of, traffic in, and the consumption of opium and narcotics, in Shanghai. The recommendation is also made that the Shanghai Opium Suppression Committee should take strict measures to regulate the sale of anti-opium pills.

In the course of a pamphlet compiled by Stanley K. Hornbeck on The Situation in China, issued by the China Society of America, Inc., the author says: "There would probably be civil warfare in China today even if there had been no foreign influence, even if there were no treaties. The late Manchu dynasty and Chinese officialdom have a heavy responsibility for the political chaos which prevails. The charge that the foreign Powers and their nationals are principally responsible for it will not stand. But to the ***kind*** of trouble which prevails in China today, the impact of the Occident gave the original impetus and foreign Powers and peoples continue to make direct and indirect contributions."

A dispatch from Winnepeg, Canada, appearing in the *Chicago Tribune* on April 23 stated that word had been received in Winnipeg that Morris A. Cohen, formerly private secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Canton "had been executed." The story stated that Cohen was born in London, and served in the World War and had gone to Canada where he became secretary of the Chinese National League of Canada. He came to China several years ago and served as private secretary to Dr. Sun Yatsen. Owing to the fact that no information tending to substantiate the foregoing report of Mr. Cohen's death, has been published in China his acquaintances in Shanghai state their opinion that the report is untrue.

Who's Who in China

Mr. Wu Kun Chia
(胡公猛)

Mr. Wu Kun Chia, one of the youngest and most faithful followers of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Republic of China, was born in Fu Yang, Chekiang Province in 1895. His father was a famous official under the Manchu regime and the family was wealthy and aristocratic. As a Chinese literate, Mr. Wu has taught Chinese in the National Physical College of Hangchow, Chekiang, As an athlete he has once been an athletic Professor of physical training in Ta Yia University at Shanghai. During the war between Chekiang and Kiangsu in 1924, Mr. Wu was appointed by the then Tuchun Lu Yuan-hsiang of Chekiang Commander of circulating attacking Army. He fought very bravely, but unfortunately he was defeated. He thereupen went to Canton. There he joined the revolutionary movement.

Whilst in Canton Mr. Wu first worked in the Whangpu Cadet College. With his excellent knowledge of Chinese, he was later promoted to be a chief Secretary of General Military Headquarters. In 1926 the Nationalist Forces occupied Kiangsi. Mr. Wu then was appointed Commissioner of Finance of that province. In 1927 prior to the outbreak of the *coup d'etat* of Communists in the Upper Yangtse Mr. Wu quickly quit his office and proceeded to Nanking. There he was requested to act as Superintendent of Military Supplies under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-chief of the Nationalist Forces. Not long after that, he became chief inspector of the Customs House of Shanghai under the superintendency of Lieutenant Yu Fei-pan, which position he holds at present. Mr. Wu has two daughters and no son.

How the British Hope To Protect Their Investments in China

That Britain in dealing with China should do nothing without the complete co-operation with America was the theme of an address recently by Col. Josiah Wedgwood, Member of Parliament, speaking before the Chamber of Commerce at Stoke-on-Trent. In mentioning that British capital was invested in China to a value above five hundred million gold dollars he said the British did not want their capital in China to go the same way that their capital in Russia had gone after the Russian revolution.

The speaker added that the only way adequately to protect capital in China is to have negotiations with the various Chinese Governments, "particularly with the more dangerous Southern Government." But such negotiations, he suggested, should not be carried on by the British alone, but by the various nations of Europe and America interested in China trade.

Sports Shoes

Fast, sure foot-wear is necessary in almost every sport. That is why most champions prefer Keds.

Be sure to see that your tennis shoes are Keds.

They are sold at all shoe dealers.

United States Rubber Export Co. Ltd

Wholesale Only

17 Jinkee Road Shanghai.

The Largest Manufacturers of Winding Machines in the World.

LEESONA
REG. U.S.PAT. OFF.

MANCHESTER PARIS BOMBAY
SHANGHAI OSAKA TOKIO

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.
BOSTON U.S.A.

The Chinese Revolution Moves Across the Yangtsze

BY J. B. P.

A few days ago *Reuters*, the British news service distributed in the form of a news item, under a Peking date line, a prize piece of propaganda which supplied information regarding the present Chinese revolutionary movement which the writer of the news item apparently did not intend to convey. The item stated that "many foreign observers in Peking regard the simultaneous advances of General Chiang Kai-shek and Tang Shen-tse and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang as more than a coincidence and consider that it is significant that such a development followed immediately it was known that the Powers do not intend to take action in regard to the Nanking outrages. This is regarded as evidence that the Powers, unexpected course immediately gave renewed courage and confidence to the *anti-foreign military leaders of the Kuomintang and Kuominchun*."

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan

This particular item is significant from many standpoints, but the most important phase of it was that foreigners in Peking had hoped that the Powers would intervene in China following the Nanking incidents and that this would have the effect of ham-stringing the revolution, which foreign intervention might well have accomplished. But the Powers did not intervene, and as a result the revolution, or as *Reuters*, Peking correspondent called it, the "anti-foreign" military movement, is continuing. This expresses the situation in a nutshell and despite the propaganda regarding conflicts between rival generals and politicians in the South, the outstanding factor of the situation is that the revolutionary movement is continuing and now has definitely invaded the realm of the Northern militarists.

How Long to Finish the Job

There were two news items distributed on Monday, May 23 by the Japanese *Toho* news agency which indicated that the Northern advance of the Nationalist armies of both Hankow and Nanking are progressing even more rapidly than the original schedule called for. According to one dispatch, which was dated at Peking, May 23, it was stated that the Japanese had decided to evacuate their women and children from the town of Chengchow in Honan province owing to the "theater of war in Honan gradually shifting to the North." The other dispatch stated that Gen. Tang Shen-tse's forces had reached and occupied the town of Yenchow in Honan and that the Fengtien forces were retreating toward Changchow, the important junction point of the Lung-Hai and Peking-Hankow Railways.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, in his advance across the Yangtsze, although considerably delayed by the Nanking incidents and the readjustments which that unfortunate affair necessitated, is nevertheless proceeding in accordance with his previously announced plan. The *Toho* news agency reports on Monday, May 23 stated that his troops had practically reached the town of Pengpu in Anhwei province and that there were indications that Gen. Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung province was planning to fall back to Hsuchowfu, the junction point of the Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow Railways in Northern Kiangsu, before he would risk a serious encounter with the Nationalist troops, It will be remembered that this was the place where Chang Chung-chang checked Marshal Sun Chuan-fang in the latter's Northern advance in 1925, hence the fighting there will be watched with considerable interest. That the Fengtien forces both in Honan and in Kiangsu and Anhwei are better equipped and munitioned than tha Nationalists is obvious. Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, who is holding the section of northern Kiangsu along the Grand Canal from the Yangtsze to the Lung-Hai Railway seems to be holding his own better than Chang Chung-chang along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, but the reports on Monday indicated that the important city of Yangchow on the Grand Canal had been captured. It is quite possible that Chiang Kai-shek is not pressing the fight against Sun Chuan-fang for the present, following the good strategy of leaving Sun alone while pressing Chang Chung-chang back into Shantung province. If Chiang Kai-shek can obtain control of Hsuchowfu and the Lung-Hai Railway to the sea at Haichow he can easily encircle Sun Chuan-fang and finish him at leisure.

The Activities of the 'Model' Governor

It is now quite definitely established that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, the so-called 'model' governor of Shansi province, has associated himself with the Nationalists, which is probably responsible for Chang Tso-ling's decision to withdraw from Honan province wth out a serious struggle, for with Gen. Yen in opposition, it becomes highly necessary for Chang Tso-ling to watch his home base at Peking for the Shansi tupan controls the important gateways into Peking from both the West and the North. A consideration of all the various factors would seem to indicate that Chang Tso-ling's days are numbered, but whether the campaign will be completed within three months or six months is as yet too early to say. The possibility exists that a serious defeat in Honan and Northern Kiangsu may so weaken the morale of the Fengtien forces that they will crumple up and roll back toward Manchuria like dust before a storm. The difficulty with the Fengtien forces is that the soldiers have nothing more to fight for than Chang Tso-ling personally, for Fengtien has no political program or anything else to hold out, while the Southern troops are fighting for a cause which they have been led to believe is for the good of the country. Foreign newspaper correspondents recently in Peking have stated repeatedly that Nationalist sentiment, although temporarily suppressed, is just as general in the North as it is in the Yangtsze Valley and the South. Therefore, the possibility of a sudden crumpling up of the Fengtien resistence, despite Chang Tso-ling's superior equipment and financial resource.

Some International Aspects

The practical inevitability of a complete Nationalist military victory over the whole country, has naturally had its reactions in foreign quarters. Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China is now in Shanghai conferring with other British officials including Sir Sidney Barton, British Consul-General, Admiral Tyrwhitt and General Duncan on the subject of British policy and it is altogether likely that the British are getting their machinery in condition for opening negotiations with the Nationalists on the three important outstanding questions of the Treaties, the future status of Shanghai and the Nanking incident. The Japanese are also following a similar course for a Commission composed of experts from the Foreign Office in Peking is now in Hankow conferring with Japanese consuls from up-river points and at the same time a similar conference is proceeding in Manchuria, following which practically all Japanese consular and diplomatic officials in China will gather in Tokyo for a final session on the question of Japanese policy. And in addition to the officials, a number of unofficial Japanese delegations of businessmen and financiers are also in China investigating conditions for the purpose of advising the Government on questions of policy.

What is America Doing?

Very little has been heard regarding American action in respect to treaty negotiation, but reports from Washington indicate that strong pressure is being brought in Washington to induce President Coolidge to appoint a Commission to come to China armed with powers to nogotiate a new treaty. In China very little has been done by the American officials since President Coolidge made his important declaration opposing intervention, but it is known that unofficial conversations have already been held between certain Chinese and American officials in respect to a settlement of the Nanking incident and it is generally believed that when the ice has once been broken that it will not require much effort to get into the whole question of treaty revision. While there are still certain reactionary interests in the American community which are following the British lead, the majority of the members of the American community in China, including practically all of the missionaries, now realize that the jig is up and that the fundamental question of treaty revision must now be faced.

From the Chinese Press

May 17—*Kuo Wen* claims Chiang Kai-shek forces reached Wuye and capture armored train belonging Chang Chung-chan—Four White Russians captured in Nanking with $20,000 in their possession—Chang Tso.-ling plans to start on southern trip into Honan on 18th—Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs decides to close Chinese Legations in Switzerland, Portugal, Denmark, Cuba, Peru and Chile—Serious drought in Peking lasting more than 20 days—54 students arrested in Mukden on charges of communism are being taken to Peking for trial—Lu Hsing-yuan assumes office as president of Shanghai Provisional Court and decides to retain other judges—Feng Yu-hsiang's agent in Shanghai, Paul Pao, claims that Feng has 150,000 troops in Honan campaign and that Yen Hsi-shan is cooperating—*Toho* report from Chengchow, Honan, states that previous reports of Feng's capture of Loyang are unfounded; severe fighting proceeding between troops of Chang Sheng-tse and Fengtien along Peking-Hankow Railway with Fengtien claiming advantage—Wu Pei-fu's troops stationed at Kinghsien Honan, reported to have been disarmed, by *Toho* and that Wu Pei-fu, with 1,000 troops has retreated to Nankang, Honan—*Toho* reports that Gen. Li Chi-shen at Canton has levied a 2½ percent tax on shop keepers and also planning a tax on entrances and clearances of ships, but foreigners protesting—Yang Yu-ting arrives in Peking from Mukden—Japanese Diplomatic Commission from Tokyo, accompanied by Consul-General Yada, departs for Hankow—Chiang Kai-shek prepares to come to Shanghai—C. C. Wu comes to Shanghai—Chinese reports state British gunboat at Nanking refuses to permit Chiang Kai-shek to transfer rolling stock of Shanghai-Nanking Railway from Nanking across river for service on Tientsin-Pukow Line.

May 18—General Hwang Fu, former premier and foreign minister in Peking Government appointed Mayor of Shanghai today; Hwang Fu close adherent of Feng Yu-hsiang—*Kuo Wen* Chinese agency report from Hankow states that Tang Shen-tse has occupied Hsiping—12th Shantung army reaches Lincheng under command of Gen. Ma Iu-jen and demands military supplies before proceeding to front—Chang Tso-ling states intentions of visiting front on Tientsin-Pukow Railway—Dr. C. C. Wu Foreign Minister of Nanking Government protests to British regarding presence of British gunboat anchored at Nanking—Hongkong report states that Gen. Chien Tah-chun is leading army into Kiangsi—Coolies attached to government offices in Peking demand payment of salaries—Chiang Kai-shek appoints Gen. Wang Ming-shui in command at Wuhu—*Kuo Wen* denies previous reports of Wu Pei-fu's renewed activities and states Wu has retired to the Sungshan Hills—Chiang Kai-shek makes sudden trip to Shanghai and attends political conferences returning to Nanking immediately—Three Northern warships including crusier Haichi suddenly enter mouth of Whangpoo and bombard Woosung forts causing disruption of foreign shipping schedules, but forced to withdraw by Southern Navy; considerable firing but no damage—Spokesman of Waichiaopu in Peking declares it is impossible for China to recede from her position in opposition to the inclusion of the 'most favored nation' clause in the Sino-Japanese Commercial treaty—*Toho*. Japanese agency claims that Tang Shen-tse's troops in Honan have been defeated and that Tang has moved his headquarters from Hsinyang to Hisaokan—Japanese destroyer Momo carrying Diplomatic Commission from Tokyo and Mr. Yada, Consul-General at Shanghai toward Hankow for conference, fired upon by Northern troops at Chinkiang and vessel forced to with draw out of range and await daylight; One Japanese sailor wounded and Japanese return the fire with 48 heavy shells and 1000 rifle shots—*Toho* report from Tayeh states that communistic laborers have practically taken over the Japanese iron and coal plants and prevented production—Japanese naval officer at Nanking protests the continued violation of Japanese properties in Nanking and Chinese promise to grant protection—Basil Newton, British diplomatic agent at Hankow withdrawn issues statement telling of distressing conditions at Hankow and that Hankow officials apparently incapable of operating civilized government—Yang Yu-ting chief-of-staff of Fengtien forces, in interview circulated by *Toho* states that Chang Tso-ling is shortly taking a trip southward to observe situation and minimizing importance of Feng Yu-hsiang's advance.

May 19—*Toho* report from Hankow states that Gen. Hsia Tou-yin's troops have reached Kayu, situated between Yochow and Hankow; also reported that Gen. Liu Tso-lung and Hsia Tou-yin will cooperate in a coup d'etat in Hunan and that Yang Sen is also proceeding against Hankow—

Hawaii

A COOL SPOT IN SUMMER

The flame of blossoming tree . . . the fragrance of gorgeous flowers . . . palm trees etched against the silver of a moonlit sea, and the plaintive melodies of Hawaiian serenaders . . . cool trade-winds . . . that's summer in Hawaii.

In a glass bottom boat watch the painted fish play around coral reefs. Enjoy clean fresh vegetables plentiful in Hawaii the year 'round. See the vast fields of waving sugar cane and luscious pineapples.

Play golf on any of Hawaii's twelve beautiful courses or frolic in outrigger canoes at Waikiki. Motor through forests of tree ferns or take railroad trips along picturesque sea coasts. Visit the largest craters on earth and the "grand canyon of the Pacific."

Hotels set in luxuriant gardens or on the beaches offer rates that range from $2.50 to $15.00 (Gold) per day, with meals. Stop-over privileges are accorded visitors who plan to remain a while in Hawaii. Steamers sail from Honolulu from the Pacific Coast at least twice a week.

For details ask your nearest steamship or travel agency and write for our illustrated booklet "The Story of Hawaii" and the monthly "Tourfax" bulletin.

(Please enclose this 'ad' with your letter.)

HAWAII TOURIST BUREAU

Dept. 7, P. O. Box 296, Shanghai, China

The tedious method of producing our early Bible.

How many lives Wahl Pens could have saved had they existed when this monk, as history records, spent fifty years transcribing one copy of the Bible.

With a Wahl Pen, he could have done the job in, let's say, six months, and had the rest of his life free. He probably would have continued writing, too—after finding how convenient his smooth writing, perfectly balanced, non-leaking Wahl Pen was.

Wholesale Distributors:

STANDARD PRODUCTS COMPANY

14 Canton Road

Shanghai

WAHL PEN

THE WAHL COMPANY. NEW YORK, N Y., U. S. A.

中國國民黨中央執行委員會週報

CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE

The Weekly Organ Of The Central Executive Committee Of The Kuomintang.

Issued Every Sunday

Contents: Political, Economic And Cultural Materials Regarding Nationalist China

Monthly Subscription $2, Single copy 50 cts.

Editorial And Business Office
8 Yih Yuen Road
Hankow, China

Tayeh message states that troops are proceeding up river toward Hankow—British steamer at Hongkong fired upon by bandits—Japanese Consulate General at Shanghai protests to Sun Chuan-fang at Yangchow against recent firing on the gunboat Momo upon which the Diplomatic Commission was proceeding to Hankow; Japanese Minister in Peking also protests—Chinese refugees pour into the Japanese Concession at Hankow, including families of Generals Liu Tso-lung and Ho Chen—Peking report by *Toho* states that Tang Shen-tse's troops, which were defeated by the Fengtien forces, were reinforced by Liu Tso-lung's troops and have rallied and defeated the Fengtien forces; Gen. Tang now advancing with 50,000 troops—Chang Tso-ling decides to postpone his southern trip owing to unsettled conditions in Honan and Anhwei—Chang Tso-ling appoints Tien Wei-chin, formerly under Wu Pei-fu, as commander of the 27th Ankuochun forces on the Honan front—Japanese Consul-general at Hankow, Mr. Takao, opens negotiations with the Hankow Government on recent incidents in the Japanese Concession—Considerable unrest and uneasiness in Hankow owing to report that Gen. Hsia Tou-yin has decided to make a stand against the Communists—*Toho* report states that Borodin arrives at Kiukiang and goes to Nanchang and that Gen. Cheng Chien is recruiting troops at Kiukiang—*Toho* states that Feng Yu-hsiang's troops which have entered Honan number 20,000 and have reached the western terminus of the Lung-Hai Railway and that Feng has his headquarters at Tunkwan—Chang Tso-ling remits $1,300,000 for payment of Fengtien and Shantung troops—Chien Hsing-tse, finance Minister of Nanking Government continues efforts to raise funds in Shanghai—*Kuo Wen* states that Feng's troops are nearing Loyang—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang goes to Honan to assume command of troops—Nanking Government transports armored train across Yangtsze—*Kuo Wen* report states that the Diplomatic Body held an unofficial meeting and decided to suspend all further consideration of treaty revision until the Peking Government had been reorganized—Fengtien troops close Chungchow University at Kaiteng on account of Communistic activities—Finance Ministry in Peking cuts down staff in interest of economy, discharging 91 officers and 35 coolies.

May 20—Kuo Wen report states that Tang Shen-tse and Chin Yun-ao have reached the Laiho River and will shortly cross and attack Kaifeng and Chengchow; also reported that Gen. Hsia Tao-yin's troops have reached Tsefang a short distance from Wuchang and that so-called anti-communist troops are likely to occupy Wuchang shortly—Gen. Chang Kuo-wei's troops are occupying area about Hanyang arsenal; Hankow panic-stricken owing to reports that Hsia Tao-yin's troops are occupying Wuchang—Hankow Government issues mandate dismissing Gen. Hsia; Martial law declared in Hankow and Hanyang and all troops and pickets placed under control of Gen. Li Ping-hsien—Chang Chung-chang appoints Gen. Chang Ching-biao as commander of 7th Shantung army; Gen. Ma Ju-ren departs from Tsinan for Pengpu to oppose Chiang Kai-shek—Nationalists cut Tientsin-Pukow Railway line at Linhsikwan causing wreck to armored train belonging to Shantung troops—Shops in Hsiakwan section of Nanking resume business—C. C. Wu, commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Nanking Government lodges strong protest with Americans over bombardment of Kiangyin—Peking report states that Great Britain has warned her nationals against traveling across Siberia owing to strained relations between Britain and Russia—Diplomatic Body in Peking informs Peking Foreign Office that the Powers are desirous of reopening the Customs Valuation Conference—Reported that troops belonging to 2nd and 6th armies at Kiukiang are proceeding to Wusueh on account of the disturbed conditions at Wu-Han—Large crowds assemble at Central Bank in Hankow owing to rapid depreciation of Notes; reported that while the bank only holds $6,000,000 silver the notes in circulation in Hupeh amount to $30,000,000; Hankow Government attempts to quiet crowds by telling of victories of Gen. Tang Shen-tse in Honan—Report from Tayeh also states that troops are moving toward Hankow—Chang Tso-ling dispatches Jehol cavalry to Honan to attack Tang Shen-tse; *Toho* reports that Feng Yu-hsiang has definitely occupied Loyang and that Gen. Liu Chen-hua, formerly with Wu Pei-fu has gone over to Feng—*Toho* report from Peking states that the Ankuochun forces have finally agreed to make a complete settlement of the Choan Maru incident—Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister in Peking as well as Consul General Yada and other Japanese consular officials in China are going to Japan for conference early in June.

May 21—Kuo Wen report from Peking states that all details have been completed for the trial of the Russians arrested in the raid on the Soviet Embassy by Chang Tso-ling—Chang Chung-chang, Shantung tupan, raids house of Gen. Chang Kuh-yao, who recently went over to the Nat-

(*Continued on page 364*)

New Books of Interest in the Far East

"On Learning Chinese"

Anglo-Chinese Commercial Conversation & Classified Phrases"; also "Anglo-Chinese Practical Conversation." by Chung P. Lum. (Walters & Mahon Inc., New York).

Mr. Chung P. Lum, who lives at 52 Bowery, New York City, in prefacing these two books of his, modestly says of them:—(1). "The aim of this book is to provide a working knowledge of English for my people who are engaged in business here." (2). "This book is intended for my countrymen who are engaged in the laundry business in this country."

We ourselves would add that we think no Chinese who goes to the States should be without them. Not only do they contain classified vocabularies on every practical subject of ordinary life, from Ocean Travel, Immigration and Restaurant Management to Fashions and Tastes, General Greetings and the Reporting of Fights, but also there is an excellent stock of colloquial, idiomatic sentences which should form a framework for the vocabularies good enough to prevent even the dullest of the dull from falling into pidgin English.

Mr. Lum gets a bit mixed up in one place over the chief countries of the world and their representative flowers (doubtless a printer's error), but Englishmen at least will forgive him in return for his collection and translation of American "slang words in more general use": no more for them the loss of face involved in asking natives what "blind tiger" means: just look it up in the Chinese, and remember that, as Mr. Lum says, those "who are anxious to speak good English should not use these words."

As to the Chinese half of the book, for those foreigners in Central or Southern China who wish to study colloquial Chinese, almost everything said of the English half applies here too. The books offer an admirable variety of materials for putting into the hands of the unenterprising native teacher; moreover, the writing is in script, not printed, form, providing unusual opportunities for reading practice.

J. D. M.

The China Architects and Builders Compendium, 1927

By J. T. W. Brooke and R. W. Davis. Shanghai: North China Daily News & Herald, Ltd.

Probably no city in the world has been so thoroughly transformed architecturally as Shanghai during the past fifteen years. The Bund presents as fine a view of business edifices as are to be seen anywhere. That the architectural skill to be found in Shanghai is of the highest quality is a fact borne witness to by the hundreds of finely built premises erected during recent years in this community. Back of the architect is, of course, the capitalist who furnishes the funds.

This Compendium, the current issue for which has just appeared from the press, is up to the usual high standard, both as regards excellence of contents and quality of printing. No one who is in any way connected with building operations in Shanghai can afford to be without this Compendium. In it are to be found just those items of information which it is necessary to know not only so as to be able to comply with Municipal regulations, but also so as to be able to erect the edifice on the most substantial lines and at the minimum cost.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

NATURE'S LUNG HEALING & BODY BUILDING FOOD

Each Spoonful Leads to Health.

Agents For N. China

Brunner, Mond & Co., (China) Ltd.

Incorporated Under the Hongkong Ordinance

It has ever been our aim to create a service so supremely beautiful, in surroundings of such complete harmony, that the sorrow of parting is in great measure alleviated. We accept entire responsibility at a time when one is in no mental state to assume it and we endeavour to meet the requirements of any family.

International Funeral Directors

71 Kiaochow Road, Shanghai.

West 6001 West 6002

THE JADE STORE

Antique and Modern Jade Ornaments—Jewellery

12 A Nanking Road, Shanghai

'Phone C. 3237

China As A Tea Producer

By Boris P. Torgasheff

Pp. xi & 252 Cloth Price: $2.50

The first authoritative exposition of the Chinese tea industry- the areas of cultivation, of planting and manufacture, export trade, production and consumption in China and abroad, etc. With 59 statistical tables.

The Commercial Press, Ltd., Publishers

SUBSCRIBE TODAY TO

The China Weekly Review

—and read it regularly—*every week!*

Know China's Leaders!

One of the most important things leading to success in China is to know the prominent people of China from a biographical standpoint.

Who's Who In China

(Biographical of Prominent Chinese)

Now in its third edition fills a unique place in the field of literature on China and Chinese. Here in a volume of 972 pages you will find the pictures and biographical sketches of 484 best known Chinese who have distinguished themselves in the political, financial and business circles of the country. The volume also contains a directory of American Returned Students.

If you are interested in China, whether in business, missionary or teaching enterprises you can't afford to be without one of these books.

Price $8.00 (Post Paid)

China Weekly Review

4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai

Orders may be placed with leading books stores in all parts of the Far East or direct with publishers.

(*Continued from page 362*)

ionalists in Anhwei, and find in Gen. Chang's house 1,000 bags of rice and 3,000 bags of flour which were confiscated—Gen. Chu Yu-puh goes to Linheikwan to command Shantung troops at front against Chiang Kai-shek—Tientsin report claims Gen. Liu Tso-lung's troops are entering Hankow and that Fengtien troops are taking advantage of the situation to launch a renewed attack in Honan upon Gen. Tang Shen-tse—Nanking report states that Hankow has already been captured by Hsia Tao-yin and Yang Sen and that members of Hankow Government are fleeing into foreign concessions—Chiang Kai-shek forces continue bombardment of Northerners across Yangtsze at Chinkiang—Hsia Jen-hui, vice-Minister of Finance at Peking states that the Government is able to pay only 20 percent of salaries by the Dragon Boat Festival—Peking report from *Kuo Wen* states that Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian General" has caused one of his important subordinates, Gen. Kung Fu-kwei to be executed and that his troops numbering 50,000 men have been incorporated into Feng's forces—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, tupan of Shansi reported taking drastic measures to stamp out communism in Taiyuanfu, the provincial capital—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Chang Tso-ling hurries to Chengchow, Honan on account of the serious situation caused by the advance of Feng Yu-hsiang—Chang Tso-ling calls conference of all Fengtien political and military leaders in Peking to consider the situation—Nanking troops have occupied Beikao and Liangyuan and are advancing on Tingyuan near the Huai River on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway; Nanking forces claim to have destroyed Chang Chuan-chang's armored train.

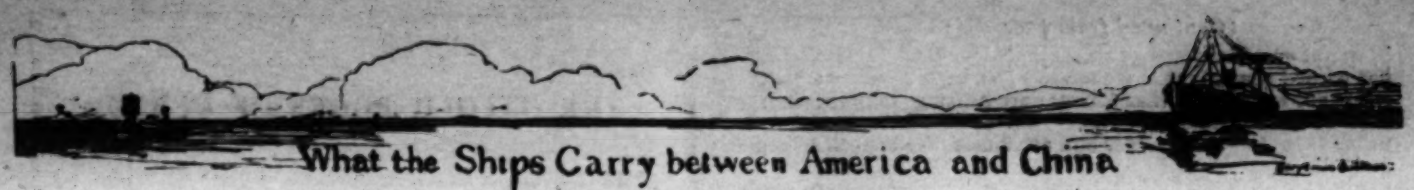
May 22—Toho message from Tayeh, located on Yangtsze eastward of Hankow states that the 2nd Nationalist army, friendly to Hankow, has occupied Tayeh and that posters denouncing the British, Japanese and Chiang Kai-shek have

(*Continued on page VI*)

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price May 19th.	Sale Price May 19th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity May 19th.
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	108⅛	108⅜	7.25
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	105⅜	105½	6.95
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov 1, 1942	100½	100⅞	6.90
Argentine Government Ext. S. F. Loan.....	6	May. 1, 1960	99¾	99	6.05
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	96⅛	96½	7.35
Austrian Government S. F. Guaranteed Loan..	7	June 1, 1943	104½	103⅜	6.65
French Government Ext. S. F. Loan.....	8	Sep. 15, 1945	100	110	7.00
Japanese Govt. (£)	5	1907/1947	78⅛	78½	7.05
German Governments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 1, 1949	107¾	107	6.40
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	102⅜	102⅞	6.75
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb. 1. 1945	103	102½	6.75
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	104⅜	105	6.50
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	98½	98¾	6.60
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	98½	98½	6.65
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures .	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	98½	99	6.66
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	100½	100½	7.45
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100½	100½	6.95
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corpn. Cumulative	7	Pfd. Stock	100	99⅛	7.04
Victor Talking Manchine Company Cum. Prior..	7	Pfd. Stock	98	98¼	7.12
Willys Overland Co.....	7	Pfd. Stock	91½	91	7.69

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.
These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil's—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.49 equal Gold $1

HAGUE MARU, April 18.

From South America

Bones, Cow	Pls.	667
Quebracho Extract	,,	182
Cigars	Mille	7

from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw	Bls. 700 Pls.	2,357
Gum, Resin	,,	177
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,317
Turpentine, Mineral	Galls	833

FORDEFJORD, April 18.

From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw	Bls. 21,550 Pls.	53,283

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, April 18.

from U. S. A.

Bacon	Pls.	29
Cheese	,,	11
Flour, Wheat	,,	966
Fruits, Dried	,,	2
Hams	,,	14
Milk, Evaporated	,,	1,104
Paper, Unclassed	,,	252
Potatoes, Fresh	,,	250
Putty	,,	3
Vegetables, Salted	,,	11
Yeast	,,	9
Chocolate	Lb.	500
Pedsteads	Pcs.	57
Motor-cars	,,	14
Hosiery	*Doz.*	142
Cigarettes	Mille	25,000

PRESIDENT ADAMS, April 19.

from U. S. A.

Cotton Canvas	Yds.	9,706
Waterproof Cloth	,,	262
Aluminium Foil	Pls.	141
,, Sheets	,,	11
Iron Screws	,,	231
,, Wire Netting	,,	795
Steel Wire Netting	,,	90
,, ,, Rope	,,	45
,, Washers	,,	41
Tin Slabs, Plain	,,	713
Zinc Sheets	,,	9
Asbestos Sheets	,,	2
Hams and Bacon	,,	6
Gum, Arabic	,,	16
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent	,,	173
50 ,,	,,	312
Ink, Printing	,,	11
Leather, Calf and Kid	,,	3
,, Sole Shoulders	,,	240
,, ,, Sides	,,	212
Oranges, Fresh	,,	950
Paper, Unclassed	,,	2,764
,, Writing	,,	488
Soap, Laundry	,,	8
Sulphur, Black	,,	1,980
Tobacco, Prepared, in tins	,,	126
Hats	Doz.	26
Hosiery	,,	154
Sardines, Canned	,,	500
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	1,521
Cigars	Mille	8
Cigarettes	,,	6,030
Lemons, Fresh	,,	8
Shoes	Pairs.	4,184
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.	3
Typewriters	,,	57
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs. 103	Hk Tls.	4,616
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	443,751

KOREA MARU, April 20.

To San Francisco

Silk Pongees, Honan	Pls.	906
,, Pongees, Wrste Spun	,,	387
Antimony Regulus	,,	840
Brassware	,,	15
Intestines, Pigs'	,,	57
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	840
Eggs, Fresh	Mille	18

To Curacao.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	107

To Charleston.

Hair, Human	,,	122

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
White	Bls. 5 ,,	4 99
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White	Bls. 60 ,,	61.80
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Wild	Bls. 100 ,,	101.70
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	9.08
Skins, Mule	Pcs.	1,400
,, Sheep	,,	3,000

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, April, 22.

From U S. A.

Steel Washers	Pls.	34
Lead, in Pigs	,,	1,682
Almonds	,,	3
Barley, Pearl	,,	7
Beans	,,	61
Butter	,,	26
Canned Fruits	,,	89
Cheese	,,	3
Coffee, in Tins	,,	20
Grease	,,	19
Ink, Printing	,,	8
Lead, in Tins	,,	3
Leather, Calf	,,	3
,, Sole	,,	346
Macaroni	,,	38
Milk, Evaporated	,,	487
Nuts	,,	3
Oranges, Fresh	,,	118
Paper, Waxed	,,	54
Raisins	,,	938
Saccharine	,,	17
Shrimps, Dried	,,	3
Sugar Cube	,,	5
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	1
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	7,608
,, Salad	,,	196
Clocks	Pcs.	24
Watches	,,	48
Canned, Sardines	Doz.	1,420
,, Vegetables	,,	324
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk Tls.	308,171

HSIN NINGSHAO, April 23.

To Chicago.

Salt Casings, Hog	Pls	18
,, ,, Sheep	,,	11

To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports		
Bls. 10	Pls	10.16

To Huntingdon.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	Bls.	
95	,,	93.58

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai	Bls.	
5	Pls.	5.03½

To Boston.

Walnuts, Shelled	,,	206

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow other Ports		
Bls. 23	Pls.	23.31
White, other Ports		
Bls. 25	Pls.	25.00
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports		
Bls. 70	Pls.	70.97
Silk, Raw, Dupion, Re-reeled:		
Shanghai	Bls. 10 Pls.	9.93
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	20.16
Bristles	,,	45
Hides, Buffalo	,,	187
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	50
,, Sheep	Pcs.	4,600
,, Weasel, with Tails, Unclassed	,,	2,000

PRESIDENT TAFT, Aaril 23. To Seattle.

Tea, Black, other Kinds, Shanghai	Pls.	2
Egg Whole, Frozen	,,	432
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	99
Oil, Wood	,,	19,500
Fans, Straw	Mille	56

To St. Joseph.

Brassware	Pls.	10

To New Bedford.

Silk Waste:		
Shanghai	Bls. 25 Pls.	79.57

To Wilmington.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	263

To Boston.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai	Bls. 12 ,,	36.94

To New York.

Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports	Bls. 6 Pls.	17.88
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	54.52
,, Pongees, Shantung	,,	12.53
,, Piece Goods	,,	1.75
Brassware	,,	22
Bristles	,,	50
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	101
Feathers	,,	509
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	50
Hats, Rush	Mille	115
Skins, Kid	Pcs.	7,000
,, Leopard	,,	352
,, Moufflon	,,	1,000
,, Raccoon	,,	5,997
,, Sheep	,,	15,900
,, Weasel	,,	6,200

OREGON MARU April 23. from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw	Bls. 1,076 Pls.	3,695
Paper, Coated	,,	1,243
Soda, Silicate of	,,	121

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Our market during the past week remained practically in the same position as last reported, in that prices have not shown any palpable variation either one way or the other at the close of the week, although the demand was approximately nil. A prolongation of such circumstances is mainly ascribable to the continued stagnancy in the yarn trade, however, a fairly large business, on a more or less speculative basis, may be recorded as having been done at the Exchange.

The firm feeling prevailing in Mid-Americans evidently influenced only temporarily the rates on the local staple, which however are offset by the meagre demand in the yarn trade, and at the close the market assumed a steadier undertone, but had there evolved a better demand in the yarn trade, such would have immediately engendered a firmness bordering on an upward movement for the raw material.

Yarn:—We have no change to report in the fundamental conditions of the local yarn market, in that prices ruling are nearly the same as last week. New business for export has been booked some 4,000 to 5,000 bales in all counts at ruling rates

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	8.73
American-Middling last reported	8.54

Tone of Market, *Steady.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, May	295
Fine Oomra, May	302
Fully Good Broach, A./M.	322

Tone of the market—*Firm.*

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	16.20 Spot.
	16.08 July.
	16.46 Oct.
	16.69 Dec.
	16.76 Jan.
	16.95 Mar.

Tone of the market—*Firm*

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot exwharf	33.00
Shanghai, Spot	32.00
M. Ginned, Spot	32.25
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	33.50
Ningpo. Spot, Exwharf	31.50

Tone of the markett—*Steady*

(*Continued from page 364*)

been put up—*Toho* report states that Hankow Government has gained control; that tranquility has been restored; that shops are reopening; that Chinese are ceasing to flock into the foreign concession; that Nationalist Government is using force to restore order and attributes the apprehension and disorder to agitations fomented by reactionaries; Owing to the firing by Municipal police on Chinese crowds at Amoy, a Chinese organization, "Association to Back Up Diplomacy" has presented several demands on the Consular Body calling for dismissal of chairman of Council and punishment of police who opened fire, etc., and as a result of which the Consular Body "took no notice"—French Consul at Foochow asks that French gunboat be sent owing to a dispute between the Consul and Chinese servants employed in the Consulate—Japanese crusier Tenryu escorts British steamer Changsha to Tungchow upon request of British gunboat commander at Nanking, for which the British express their thanks—Japanese confer first class order of the Rising Sun on Sir Francis Aglen, late Inspector-General of Chinese Customs—*Toho* report from Peking denies report that Feng Yu-hsiang has captured Loyang—*Toho* report from Hankow states that Gen. whang Kuo-wei has arrived at Hanyang for the purpose of Catching Gen. Liu Tso-lung; claimed that Wang Ching wei has issued an order prohibiting Bolshevik movements in Hunan—Major-General Matsui and Major Kita arrive in Shanghai from Japan for the purpose of inspecting Japanese forces here and states intentions of visiting Chiang Kai-shek in Nanking—Matsuichiro Takayanagi, secretary, Osaka Chamber of Commerce arrives in Shanghai to inspect conditions in the Yangtsze Valley—Management of Sino-Japanese Industrial Association meets in Tokyo to consider Chinese situation—Japanese destroyers Hinoki and Yanagai proceeding to Hankow fired on at Kiangyin Forts; return fire.

May 23—Japanese evacuate women and children from Chengchow owing to war situation developing in Northern Honan—Capt. Nakamura of Japanese cruiser Tone at Shanghai appointed chief of staff of First Japanese Foreign Service Squadron; Japanese special service ship Seito arrives at Shanghai from Sasebo naval base—Reported that Nationalists have advanced across the Yangtsze from Chinkiang and have captured Yangchow—Gen. Tang Shen-tse defeats Fengtien forces in Honan and captures Yenchow about 150 miles north of Hankow; train service resumed on southern section of Peking-Hankow line—Reported that Chiang Kai-shek has captured Pengpu—Gen. Hsia Tao-yin, reported as advancing on Wuchang now reported at Hoshengchiao and also stated he may come to an understanding with Tang Shen-tse—Capt. Yoshida from Japanese Navy Department, Tokyo, accompanied by Capt. Nakamura, departing for Hankow to inspect conditions—*Toho* Agency state that Tang Shen-tse is successful in battling with Fengtien in Honan and that Feng Yu-hsiang is nearing Chengchow and that Hsu Chien and Sun Fo on behalf of Hankow Government stated that it is not impossible that Hankow and Nanking may reach an understanding and that a general People's Conference will be called in Peking following the victory over Chang Tso-ling and that there is no fear of an overturn of the Hankow Government—*Toho* carries interview with Chiang Kai-shek in which the Nanking leader declares that he ordered Hsia Tou-yin, Yang Sen and Liu Hsiang to move against the Hankow Government and that he expects them to succeed shortly—*Kuo Wen* report states that Hankow Government has dismissed Gen. Chu Pei-tuh from command of nationalist forces in Kiangsi and that Gen. Chu has fled to Kiukiang—Chiang Kai-shek moved 9th regiment into Hsiakwan in Nanking—Japanese construct new wire barricades around their concession at Hankow—*Kuo Wen* report states that the 'Boy Emperor' Pu-yi, has gone to Peking and is residing in the Legation Quarter—*Kuo Wen* report states that conditions are returning to normal in Pukow following occupation by Chiang Kai-shek's troops but that many buildings have been destroyed by shellfire.

May 24—*Toho* report states that conditions are quiet in Chengchow, Honan, but owing to the fear of trouble incidental to fighting between the Hankow Nationalists and Fengtien that the Japanese are withdrawing their women and children—Japanese also withdrawing all of their nationals from Tsinanfu, Shantung province—*Toho* report (by mail and dated May 19 from Hankow) states that it was uncertain at that time whether the coup d'etat against the Hankow Government by Chiang Kai-shek and Wu Pei-fu adherents would succeed—Owing to the unfavorable situation of the Fengtien forces in Honan and northern Kiangsu the Fengtien commanders in Manchuria are replenishing their forces in fear of the fighting and disorder spreading to Manchuria—*Kuo Wen* states that families of Chang Chung-chang and Chu Yu-puh have gone to Tientsin for safety.

THE OXFOLD BOOKS OF VERSE

THE OXFOLD BOOK OF ENGLISH VERSE, A.D. 1250-1900, chosen and edited by Sir A. Quiller-Couch. $6.40

THE OXFOLD BOOK OF VICTORIAN VERSE, from Landor to Abercrombie... ... ... 6.40

THE OXFOLD BOOK OF BALLADS, chosen and edited by Sir A. Quiller-Couch. 6.40

THE OXFOLD BOOK OF ENGLISH MYSTICAL VERSE, XII-XX Ceuturies.... ... ... 6.40

A BOOK OF WOMEN'S VERSE, Edited by J. C. Squire. 5.65

THE DUBLIN BOOK OF IRISH VERSE, 1928-1909, ed. by J. Cooke.... ... ... 6.40

Also the OXFOLD Books Spanish, Italian, German, French, Russian, Canadian, Latin, Portuguese Verse Each. $6.40. On India paper 7.50

Some remainders and old stock are being offered at two copies for one dollar.

Oxford University Press

44 Peking Road, Corner of Museum Road, Shanghai.

HANKOW HERALD

A

DAILY NEWSPAPER

OF PROVEN WORTH

Supplied to all Hankow, and hundreds of homes throughout the entire Yangtze Valley.

Write for subscription and advertising rates.

Cable Address;—**"Herald," Hankow.**

MEI LAN FONG & GOLDEN DRAGON

THE TWO GREAT PILLARS OF OUR PRODUCTS.

THEY ARE GOOD SMOKES FOR A CONNOISSEUR AND PLEASANT GIFTS EOR HIS FRIENDS

梅蘭芳

白金龍

此烟品質超群.
吸之可增精
神与無限愉
快持贈親
友亦絕
妙之
禮物
也.

中國南洋兄弟
煙草公司出品

The Great Steel Fleet

Annieton City
Atlanta City
Bantu
Bessemer City
Birmingham City
Charlton Hall
Chattanooga City
Chickasaw City
Crozier Hall
Crofton Hall
Ensley City
Fairfield City
Hewlett Hall
Knoxville City
Memphis City
Mobile City
Montgomery City
San Francisco
Santa Rosalia
Selma City
Steel Age
Steel Engineer
Steel Exporter
Steel Inventor
Steelmaker
Steel Mariner
Steel Navigator
Steel Ranger
Steel Scientist
Steel Seafarer
Steel Trader
Steel Traveler
Steel Voyager
Steel Worker
Tuscaloosa City
M/S Steelmeter
M/S Steelvender

Isthmian Steamship Lines
50 Trinity Place
New York City
Branch Offices
Buffalo, N. Y. Syracuse, N. Y.
Cleveland, Ohio
Direct Steamer Service
from
New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans Galveston, Mobile and Pacific Coast Ports
to
India, China, Japan, Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Straits Settlements, Brazil (U. S. and Brazil Lines), Chile, Peru (New York and South America Line), Mediterranean, Levant, U. K. and Continental Ports, Panama Far East Line, Calif.-Orient Line,
also
Intercoastal Service
San Diego, Cal. Portland, Oregon
Los Angeles, Cal. Seattle, Wash.
San Francisco, Cal. Vancouver, B. C.

Sixty-five years ago iron ships came into common use.

Forty years ago the ship builder discovered steel.

Today almost every ship afloat is made of steel. From the harbor lighter and the launch to the battleship and the ocean greyhound—the sea floats steel.

The United States Steel Products Company owns and operates a steel fleet of thirty-seven vessels—gross tonnage 202,036—which carries steel of every description to all parts of the world.

No port too insignificant—no port too great to be overlooked by the Great Steel Fleet, that chain of ships which is forging links of communication and transportation—bonds of friendship and understanding—between the nations of the world.

Exporters of the products of

CARNEGIE STEEL CO.
ILLINOIS STEEL CO.
AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.
AMERICAN SHEET & TINPLATE CO.
AMERICAN BRIDGE CO.
NATIONAL TUBE CO.
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD CO.
MINNESOTA STEEL CO.
LORAIN STEEL CO.

Branches and warehouses in principal cities of the world

United States Steel Products Co.

30 Church Street, New York, N. Y.

UNION BUILDING, 1 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI, CHINA
YUSEN BLDG., MARUNOUCHI
TOKYO, JAPAN